

Authors and Publishers on Arbitration

The Critic

A Weekly Review of Literature and the

SUMMER 701 SEVENTEENTH YEAR
Vol. XXVII

Entered as Second-Class Mail-Matter at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 6, 1897.

10 Co. { \$3 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

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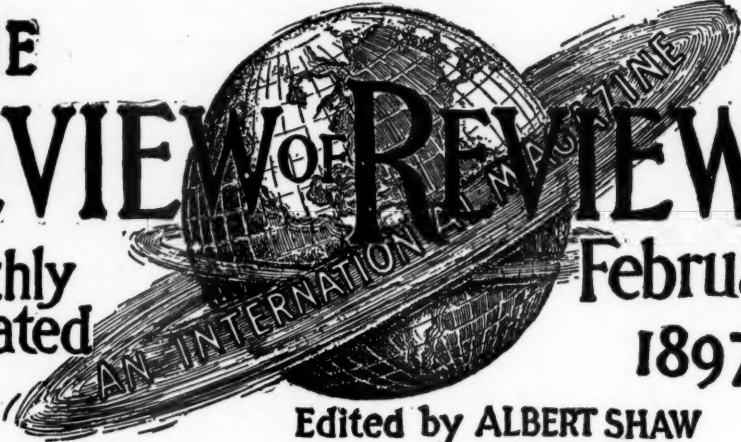
The North American Review, - 291 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Monthly
Illustrated

February
1897

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



II

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Price, 25 cents, on all News-stands. Subscription Price, \$2.50 per year.

NEW YORK
FOR SALE AT
THE OFFICE AND
AT BRENTANO'S

The Critic

(ESTABLISHED IN 1881)

Published every Week, at 287 Fourth Avenue, New York

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1897

LONDON
FOR SALE BY
B. F. STEVENS
4 TRAFALGAR SQ.

Authors and Publishers on Arbitration

DESIRING to aid to the extent of our ability the cause of International Arbitration, and believing that public opinion should be invoked to assure the ratification of the treaty for the friendly arbitration of disputes between the United States and England, we have sent to the leading authors and publishers of America a request to know whether they are in favor of the measure now awaiting the action of the Senate. As will be seen, they are almost unanimously in favor, not only of the principle of arbitration, but of the provisions of the pending treaty.

I am most heartily in favor of the ratification of the treaty.
TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26. CHARLES C. ABBOTT.

I am heartily in favor of the arbitration treaty and most earnestly hope it will be ratified. It is a step in the right direction. Better go the right way with short stops than not go at all.
NEW YORK, Jan. 26. CHARLES BARNARD.

Yes—I am in favor of the treaty. It is a long step forward in civilization. And it would be better to suffer an occasional loss or injustice, under the terms of such a treaty, than to go to war.
YALE UNIVERSITY, Jan. 26. HENRY A. BEERS.

I have only seen extracts from the arbitration treaty, but never a complete copy. I hesitate therefore to express any opinion of it for publication.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 25. JOHN BIGELOW.

I am most heartily in favor of the ratification of the treaty. Indeed, I do not understand how anyone, legislator or other, can hesitate to further by all means in his power this great step forward, towards the accomplishment of all that civilization is striving for. "Let us have peace!" It is evident that the energetic, bellicose talents will have plenty of opportunity for exercise in the numerous problems that will remain, at home, after this peace is realized with foreign nations.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 26. WILLIAM HENRY BISHOP.

I am heartily in favor of it.
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Jan. 27. FRANCIS BROWN.

I approve of the treaty.
E. L. BURLINGAME (Editor *Scribner's Magazine*).
NEW YORK.

It would be a sin against humanity not to ratify the treaty.
JOHN BURROUGHS.

The establishment of a system of arbitration between England and the United States is desirable for many utilitarian reasons. But, far more than that, it would stand as an object-lesson before the civilized world, the two great English-speaking countries notifying the nations that in the history of man's evolution peace is a higher state than war, and universal brotherhood a nobler dream than supremacy among the peoples. From which it may be inferred that I favor the measure.

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 26. RICHARD BURTON.

I am in favor of the early ratification of the arbitration treaty now pending in the United States Senate.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Jan. 26.

I am strongly in favor of the ratification of the treaty, believing it to be essential to the intellectual and industrial solidarity of the two nations, and greeting it as a harbinger of more widespread relations of this sort throughout the rest of the world.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29. PAUL CARUS.

I am in favor of the principle, and probably of the present measure.

NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO. JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

I long to see the treaty for arbitration confirmed by the Senate, but quite agree with Senator Hoar that so momentous a matter should be the subject of a grave consideration by the Senate of the United States.
ROBERT COLLYER.

I am most decidedly in favor of the arbitration treaty, and think it lamentable that public opinion needs to be invoked in order to assure the ratification of it by our present Senate.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Jan. 27. HIRAM CORSON.

I am more than glad to add my name to the list of those persons, who, in the interest of human intelligence and Christian principle, feel that the treaty for the arbitration of disputes between the United States and England ought not only to be ratified, but to be recognized as the most important step which has been taken for centuries in the world of politics. Without entering into any examination of the details, the principle implied and the policy involved in the settlement of national differences by the arbitration of argument and reason, instead of the animal and brutal decision of arms, demands, it seems to me, the adoption with infinite thankfulness of the principle which the treaty contains.

WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE (Bishop of Albany).
ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.

I am of those who heartily favor the proposed arbitration treaty. Its ratification assuredly will be in line with the best development of the race. It is not a brand new idea. Its origin dates back over eighteen centuries, and its slow, steady growth from that day is discernible in the history of men and of nations. But both England and the United States must act upon it now, if they would secure and maintain the best possible settlement of international disputes, namely, peace with honor—honor to both countries. The cable is mightier than the cannon. A hasty resort to arms is not the best expression of patriotism. The courageous establishment of international arbitration would forever redound to the glory of the English-speaking race.

NEW YORK. MARY MAPES DODGE (Editor *St. Nicholas*).

I fail to see how there can be two opinions when the question relates to the pacific settlement of all matters of dispute between England and America. Surely, there should be no more strife. Let us have peace henceforth—and eternally.

LAKE MAITLAND, FLA., Jan. 29. JULIA C. R. DORR.

I am heartily in favor of a prompt ratification of the arbitration treaty and of a radical change in the mode of choosing Senators of the United States.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26. EDWARD EGGLESTON.

I am in favor of the faithful and solemn ratification of the arbitration treaty now waiting the action of the Senate.

CHARLES W. ELIOT (President Harvard University).
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Jan. 26.

Assuming that Senator Edmunds's interpretation of the arbitration treaty is correct, I am sure that any needless delay in the ratification of it, and any delay from partizan motives, is to be most earnestly deprecated, as a baleful hindrance in the way of the progress of Christian civilization.

YALE UNIVERSITY, Jan. 26. GEORGE P. FISHER.

To criticise the details of an arbitration treaty which has been prepared by Mr. Olney, and approved by Mr. Cleveland, verges, it seems to me, on an imputation of a lack of intelligence, or of patriotism, or of both, in these gentlemen. Accepting it, there-

fore, at their hands, as it stands, I cannot imagine a lover of his kind who would not pray for its instant confirmation as a harbinger of that time when

"Like a bell, with solemn sweet vibrations
We hear once more the voice of Christ say, 'Peace!'"

Many thanks for loosening the tongue of an otherwise dumb man.

WALLINGFORD, PA., Jan. 26. HORACE HOWARD FURNESS.

What I said at the Graduates' Club at New Haven, Conn., on Jan. 23, expresses best my opinion:—"The newspapers of this very day tell us that the Senate, by the mouths of some of its leading members, resents the too pressing expression of favorable opinion in relation to a treaty now before it. It may be that this public opinion is too impatient, but this opinion, so widely, so spontaneously, so eagerly expressed, is nobly right. This great and significant treaty of peace, which ushers in a new era of the world's progress—this treaty that honors all the people of our language, that honors the nation and the age,—this treaty will be ratified. Were it possible that by the influence of a minority of the Senate it should fail of adoption, no individual connected with such a failure could ever again in his lifetime have the opportunity to commit so considerable a crime against the righteous opinion of the nation; against the very spirit of civilization; against humanity itself."

NEW YORK. R. W. GILDER (Editor *The Century*).

I sincerely hope that the principle of international arbitration embodied in the treaty will be found by the Senate to be so well considered and so wise that they will promptly favor its ratification. If, in the judgment of the Senate, amendments are thought desirable, I hope that the consideration of them will not seriously delay the approval and the acceptance of the essential provisions.

DANIEL C. GILMAN (President Johns Hopkins University).
BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.

Of course I am in favor of it.
NEW YORK, Jan. 25. E. L. GODKIN (Editor *The Nation*).

Thumbs up! let the treaty live! is the sentiment (of course) of
AUBURNDALE, MASS., Jan. 27. LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY.

I am so heartily in favor of the treaty for the arbitration of disputes between the United States and Great Britain, that I trust no local personal differences at Washington or petty partisan political jealousies will prevent the ratification of this treaty, which I believe to be one of the first great steps toward that federation of the world implied in common Christianity.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 29. WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS.

The proposal for a permanent tribunal goes further than any proposal which has been made by any government until now. It goes much further than the Peace Conference at Mohawk, or the Business Men's Conference at Washington dared to propose last spring.

BOSTON, Jan. 30. EDWARD E. HALE.

I am strongly in favor of the measure.
WILLIAM R. HARPER (President University of Chicago).
CHICAGO, Jan. 25.

The ratification of the treaty will, in my opinion, be the most benign diplomatic achievement of the century. I earnestly pray for its success.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Jan. 26. JAMES A. HARRISON.

The arbitration treaty should be ratified. Our copyright bill may not have been the best possible, but it embodied a great principle and its passage was a triumph of morality. The principle embodied in the treaty is of such surpassing consequence that we cannot as civilized beings forego its recognition. It is a principle which will be ultimately adopted by all nations, and we now have an opportunity to lead the way.

RIPLEY HITCHCOCK.

The arbitration treaty appears to me an important step in the progress of civilization. Its aim is to substitute the peaceable and rational settlement of international questions for the uncertain and irrational arbitrament of the sword. Our great anxiety, I think, should be that the provisions of the treaty should be fairly and equally observed by each of the contracting parties. I suppose that no instrument of the kind can be devised that will not be liable to a perverted use. We can only be responsible for our own part in this agreement. My hope is that it will carry the civilized world a great way in the true direction.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

I am decidedly in favor of the ratification of the treaty for the arbitration of disputes between the United States and England. Arbitration between these two great and powerful nations would do much to put an end to war, with its concomitants, "plague, pestilence and famine."

THOMAS HUNTER (President Normal College).
NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

I am heartily in favor of the confirmation of the arbitration treaty as it stands. I believe it has been negotiated in good faith with scrupulous care for American as well as English interests, and I believe that this is the conviction of a vast majority of the people. But the impatience of the country to see the beneficent scheme consummated ought not to blind friends of peace to the responsibilities in treaty-making which the Senate shares. It will be time to complain of that body if, after full consideration of the document, it shall fail to find a way to meet the just expectation of the best American sentiment. Meantime, it is hardly to be believed that our representatives at Washington will be so blind as not to see the great and exceptional opportunity which is open, not merely to safeguard the industrial and commercial interests of the country, but to lead the way toward a final realization of this great Christian idea among the nations of the world.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

The policies of nations with reference to each other are determined by considerations of self-interest only. If we had not learned that fact from all the history of the past, Great Britain would have impressed it upon us in our own day. I would rather have our Senate consider the new treaty for two years than ratify it without careful and selfish consideration in two weeks. I am not in a position to say unqualifiedly that I am in favor of the Paunefote-Olney measure. The future of the world belongs to the United States and Russia. We must not stand in the way of our inheritance.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29. H. E. KREHBIEL.

"Arbitration" cannot but seem to some of us in this world a kind of cod and brotherless word. It quickens the pulses, though, when a nation uses it. Governments have slow massive ways. Democratic ones are ponds. They have to be cooled to the very bottom before the top will yield ice to stand on. Of course we want arbitration. Has anybody time to play or fight? There is little use in arguing. We can only sit down and sign our names. It is sad to see how small a name looks—recommending axioms. It makes us wish—when we hear men still arguing—that we had been born with more convincing ones.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Jan. 26. GERALD STANLEY LEE.

I enclose a memorial to the Senate which I drew up a few days since at the request of a meeting held on the subject of the arbitration treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26. HENRY C. LEA.

We make room for the closing paragraph of the memorial:—"For these and other reasons which will suggest themselves to you the undersigned venture to express the hope that at an early day you will, in your wisdom, set the seal of your approbation on a measure so beneficent in its purpose and so stimulating to the moral sense of mankind. You will thus, moreover, lead the way to further arrangements of a similar nature with other nations, who are awaiting your action prior to opening negotiations for the purpose. Responsibility so great has rarely fallen to the lot of legislators, for in your hands now rests the decision whether the United States shall stand forth as the apostle of peace in a distracted world."

I must honestly confess the truth that I have never read the treaty, and that my knowledge of it, so far as I have any knowledge of it, is confined to what I have heard said of it. There may be details in it which I should not believe in, though I do not imagine there are; as to the general principle of the treaty, of course I am in favor of it.

YALE UNIVERSITY, Jan. 27.

T. R. LOUNSBURY.

The arbitration treaty recently formulated and submitted to the Senate appears to me to mark a great step forward not only in the relations of England and the United States, but also in its bearing on the future developments of civilization. A treaty so important as this deserves to be carefully scanned by the Senate of the United States as a part of the treaty making power of this country. The Senate will certainly share in the credit of the outcome if the treaty fulfills the hopes of those who favor it; and it will certainly share in the discredit attaching to its defeat if the treaty should be rejected. On the other hand, precisely because the treaty is so important, it ought not to be defeated nor should its significance be belittled by unnecessary amendment. I believe that the sentiment of the people of the United States is overwhelmingly in favor of a proper arbitration treaty and that this sentiment is much more ready to take risks on the side of arbitrating too much than on the side of arbitrating too little. Personally I should be glad to see the treaty confirmed just as it stands.

SETH LOW (President Columbia University).

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

I am heartily in favor of the treaty, as it stood, without the Senate's amendment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

J. A. MITCHELL.

I am in favor of any measure which tends to increase international courtesy and confidence and to lessen the danger of war. If I am correct in believing the treaty of arbitration now before the Senate to be such a measure, I hope that it may be promptly ratified.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.

HARRIET MONROE.

As you may see from the editorials in *Harper's Weekly*, I strongly favor the treaty—as a great advance in civilization. If it is not ratified by the Senate, the world will see Great Britain forcing the settlement of international differences, and the United States declaring its opposition to a general obstacle to war.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.

H. L. NELSON.

I am most earnestly in favor of the proposed arbitration treaty. Whatever may be its defects, there will be time within the five years of its term to find them out and correct them, in any renewal of its pact. It is of the utmost importance that this great opportunity should not slip. Once in operation, we will find—since even an Alabama dispute could be thus settled—that no controversy can arise between our country and England which sense and conscience cannot settle peacefully. This treaty is, as I see it, the coming to the throne over the English-speaking peoples of Reason after the long tyranny of Passion. That other nations will be, through it, mightily helped toward this good change of dynasties, is my firm conviction. It looks to me like the first great step toward the ending of war. Of all the beneficent reforms of a century which has seen the abolition of slavery in the United States and, in terms at least, in Russia, this is the most momentous.

R. HEBER NEWTON.

I am in hearty sympathy with those who desire to see a speedy ratification of the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States. Nothing in international relationship lies so near my heart as the desire that these nations of common blood, language, literature, law and religion should come into ever closer relations of friendship, so as to make even the rumor of war between them impossible. I hope we are not too sanguine in believing that this treaty is to open a great chapter in the history of civilization.

FRANCIS J. PATTON (President Princeton University).

PRINCETON, N. J.

I am strongly in favor of the arbitration treaty, but not in favor of its being "jammed" through the Senate.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

The treaty of arbitration is a glorious step forward; and I am profoundly thankful for it. That it should halt a little on its way to ratification is not surprising, and I hope our people will be patient while the necessary education of those who make it law, progresses to the point of intelligent action. There is a good deal which will, first of all, have to be unlearned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2. H. C. POTTER (Bishop of New York).

I should be very glad to see the measure now awaiting the Senators' action settled for ever and aye, the treaty ratified, the question closed, the discussion silenced, peace secured, and our superfluous energy expended on matters nearer home.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.

AGNES REPPLIER.

I heartily approve of the treaty.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Jan. 27. CHARLES F. RICHARDSON.

I am strongly in favor of the measure and feel that its rejection would be a crime against civilization.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

WILLIAM H. RIDEING.

I am heartily in favor of the treaty, and hoped that it would be promptly ratified. The delay in the action of the Senate is to be regretted, and Mr. Edmunds has, I think, shown that it is uncalled for.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

W. J. ROLFE.

I am of opinion that the treaty for arbitration should be signed: Never as now worded. As soon as possible, with the proposed amendment covering questions of honor and policy. There can be no sense in the delay of haggling over what the treaty may mean, when it is possible in the twinkling of an eye to make it mean but one thing. To this the opposite party can make no possible objection, unless they were intending to secure, through dubious wording, a possible unjust advantage.

ALICE W. ROLLINS.

LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, Jan. 26.

I believe the treaty should be ratified (perhaps with some little modification) as representing a great principle. Such, also, is the opinion of the poet William Ellery Channing, who lives with me.

CONCORD, MASS., Jan. 27.

F. B. SANBORN.

I am in favor, as I think all patriotic people must be, of the ratification of the treaty.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER (Editor *Harper's Bazar*).

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

I am most heartily in favor of the ratification of the arbitration treaty now before the Senate.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Jan. 27.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

I am in favor of this measure.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

F. D. SHERMAN.

I am heartily in favor of the ratification of the treaty for arbitration, subject to such modification as our statesmen may think necessary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.

HARRIET P. SPOFFORD.

I am most earnestly in favor of the arbitration treaty between this country and England, an international compact which should go into history under the title of "The Cleveland Treaty," and which marks the beginning of an advance in true civilization and enlightenment which is shown by no other event in this century. Should the Senate of the United States interfere with the ratification of this treaty, it will be an additional reason for the growing belief that an "Upper House" is incompatible with the idea of a true republic.

FRANK R. STOCKTON.

CONVENT STATION, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J., Jan. 28.

I am very earnestly in favor of the ratification of the arbitration treaty.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

W. G. SUMNER.

May it endure forever!

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

I vote with both hands for the ratification of the arbitration treaty—and I cannot doubt that it will be ratified in the event. I do not, however, join in the railing tone adopted by some towards the U. S. Senate, because its members do not jump to their feet with a hurrah and finish the business *instantly*. The affair is one of great weight and moment. Our Senators are in a position of high responsibility in relation to it. They are called to inquire with extreme care into its bearings and effect in all directions—*e. g.*, as touching the Nicaragua Canal interest. And I, for one, do not blame them, but approve them, for taking time for ample discussion before speaking the final and decisive word. I don't for one moment believe that their deliberation proceeds from any such small and unworthy motives as are ascribed to them. And I am entirely confident that the treaty when they consent to it—as they will—will be what it ought to be.

I had the honor to be a member of (or a delegate to) the Arbitration Conference held in Washington last April, and I have felt ever since that the day was not distant when the United States and England would enter together into a contract essentially such as is now proposed. But every letter of the instrument defining its terms, applications and limits ought of course to be diligently scrutinized.

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 26.

JOSEPH H. TWICHELL.

While, as it seems to me, the Senate should not be blamed for taking proper time, in accordance with its Constitutional function and duty, as well as with the gravity of the subject, to consider all aspects of the question touching the arbitration treaty, I cannot bring myself to think, without anguish, without indignation, of its rejection of that measure on account of any or all of the objections that have thus far been brought forward against it. Most deplorable would it be, if anything like American jingoism in the Senate should thus insult and baffle that nobler and truer Americanism which, from the time of the Fathers till now, has always aimed to make our country the typical representative and promoter of the highest methods of national and international politics in all the world. However malignant or petty be the motives plainly actuating some members of the Senate upon this business, I am not prepared to believe that the majority of that body, merely for personal ill will, or for partizan rivalry, or as a bid for any part of the foreign vote, are capable of refusing their support to this most practical plan for realizing peace on earth and good will among men.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Jan. 26.

MOSES COIT TYLER.

The arbitration treaty is the finest fruit that Anglo-Saxon civilization has yet produced. It is the earnest and foretaste of a new harvest of reason and peace. What possible harm can come from the mutual promise of the two most powerful nations of the world that they will always think twice before they strike once? The Monroe Doctrine has already been settled in the course of the very discussion which led to this treaty. The attempt to ditch it in the Nicaragua Canal is the depth of folly. Even our present Senate must be incapable of that.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

The ratification of the proposed treaty would add to the guarantees of peace between the signatory powers by securing the delay incident to arbitration, and by separating questions of national security and honor from entangling complications with national party or even partisan politics. The influence of such an example upon the other powers of Christendom would be a benefit more remote but ultimately more important. For these reasons I am heartily in favor of the speedy ratification of the treaty.

WALTER F. WILLCOX (Sec. American Economic Association).
ITHACA, N. Y.

Mrs. Ward believes thoroughly in arbitration on principle. If the treaty in question secures for the United States equal rights with England, and adequate—then Mrs. Ward and I are eager for its ratification by the Senate.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS., Jan. 27. HERBERT D. WARD.

So far as I understand the matter, I am heartily in favor of the ratification of the arbitration treaty. At the same time, I think that the Senate ought to consider it with care before taking final action; and that, since the Constitution puts the responsibility upon the Senators, non-senators should not be too urgent in trying to impose their own ideas upon the Senate, or attempt to dictate its action.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 26.

C. A. YOUNG.

In a sermon delivered on Jan. 24, at Hartford, Conn., the Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger said:—

"There is danger lest the importance of this treaty be overlooked, because it is without visible sign; nothing is done; nothing happens as the result. The Proclamation of the Emancipation took three millions of people out of slavery. But this is simply a negative agreement; we will not go to war; when signed, all goes on as before. But the sign is no measure of the event. The silent sunrise, not the thunder storm, tells on the day that follows. This treaty is a very simple thing—a few agreements as to action under contingent circumstances; if we disagree we will not fight, but arbitrate. So was Magna Charta a simple thing—a few stipulations affecting the relation of the king to the people, but it marked the longest advance ever made by civilization. So here nothing is done except to vote, but when it is taken—be it this week or next—on the day it is taken we can lie down at night and say that civilization has taken a long step forward. It is the recognition of a principle which we all feel must at last prevail, and now it is put in action."

The publishers, also, are nearly unanimous in approving the principle of arbitration. Those favoring the treaty now before the Senate are

American Baptist Publication Society	George W. Jacobs & Co.
American Book Co.	Lamson, Wolfe & Co.
Arnold & Co.	Lea Bros. & Co.
Baker & Taylor Co.	Leach, Shewell & Sanborn
C. W. Bardeen	E. Lemcke (of Lemcke & Buchner)
A. S. Barnes & Co.	J. B. Lippincott Co.
Berlitz & Co.	F. Tennyson Neely
P. Blakiston, Son & Co.	Thomas Nelson & Sons
Boston Book Co.	Open Court Pub. Co.
A. I. Bradley & Co.	Penn Pub. Co.
W. B. Clarke & Co.	Peter Paul Book Co.
Copeland & Day	James Pott & Co.
De Witt Pub. House	Fleming H. Revell Co.
Dodd, Mead & Co.	Roberts Bros.
Fords, Howard & Hulbert	Scott, Foresman & Co.
Ginn & Co.	Frederick A. Stokes Co.
H. W. Hagemann	Herbert S. Stone & Co.
Francis P. Harper	Ward, Lock & Co.
Hinds & Noble	Frederick Warne & Co.
Henry Holt & Co.	Way & Williams
Houghton, Mifflin & Co.	Werner Co.
	E. & J. B. Young & Co.

The following houses, while approving the principle involved, do not give their unqualified approbation to the treaty itself; or, at least, advocate a slow and careful course:

Dyrsen & Pfeiffer, Joseph Knight Co., A. C. McClurg & Co.

The only publisher who opposes arbitration is the head of the firm of Henry Carey Baird & Co., who, after calling England "the great bully, pirate and robber of the nineteenth century," proceeds to say, ("as an American Citizen"):

"Let the authors and publishers attend to their respective businesses, and let the American people generally decide this question as to whether we are to submit ourselves to the whims or fears of the king of a petty nation, surrounded as he is by powerful emperors, kings and other tyrants. As American citizens, let these authors and publishers be heard from, but not as organized in a distinct class, supposed to possess unusual capacity for deciding this momentous issue; for they do not possess this peculiar qualification, and have no more right to be heard than the farmers, the mechanics, the artisans, and the laborers of the country."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.

It is obvious that Mr. Baird is of opinion that at least one publisher should be excused from attending to his personal business, long enough to set the country right in this momentous matter.

Literature

"The Jesuit Relations"

And Allied Documents. Travels and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in New France. 1610-1791. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. I. Acadia: 1610-13. Vol. II. Acadia: 1612-14. Cleveland: The Burrows Bros. Co.

IN THESE two admirably made volumes we have the first instalment of a monumental work which will yet take many years to accomplish, but whose value to the student of American history it would be difficult to overestimate. It is a task of Herculean proportions to gather into the sixty solid octavo volumes which are to compose this series the bulk of all that is left to-day of the earliest records of the Catholic Missions to the aborigines of North America. The difficulty of the undertaking can only be measured by those who realize the rarity and the wide dispersion of the sources from which the editor must patiently collect his material, and at the same time the historical perception and training which he must have in order to present it in a scholarly and scientific manner. As to rarity, the first two documents given, Lescarbot's "Conversion des Sauvages" and Bertrand's "Lettre Missive," are found in America, the former in only two copies, the latter in one. The classical edition of the main body of the Relations, that of the contemporary Parisian bookseller Cramoisy (1632-73), is exceedingly scarce, owing to the destructive eagerness with which the little books were read and reread by their original possessors; and even the modern reprints of Shea and O'Callaghan are difficult to obtain nowadays. Moreover, the great body of the Relations and their allied documents has never been Englished, and has thus been doubly inaccessible to many historical students. The present edition is therefore not only a monument to the zeal and public spirit of the western historical school which Mr. Thwaites so ably represents, but an immense boon to succeeding generations of those who are curious in American history.

From many different points of view, these documents are full of interest. For the ethnologist, the simple, unstudied descriptions of the Fathers will preserve many details of more importance to him than to them. Those who care to follow the early course of the European invasion will find themselves with the pioneers, not only of Canada, but of nearly the whole northern tier of states in this country. The heroism and single hearted devotion of the sons of St. Ignatius might qualify, if such people were open to conviction, the blind bigotry which we have seen of late protesting against and even mutilating the statue erected at Washington to the memory of Père Marquette; and even those who bring nothing more than a taste for deeds of adventure and courage, will find plenty of thrilling episodes in the story of the long, up-hill fight against savage barbarism to which we owe no small part of the civilization of the present age. It is well known how large a part in the motives for early colonization was played by zeal for the propagation of Christianity; and if the advertisement of the first colony to receive an English charter (Sir Humphrey Gilbert's, in 1583) named as one of its chief objects "the carriage of God's Word into these mighty and vast countries," it was no less borne in mind by the French settlers of the more northern regions. When in 1604 to the Calvinist de Monts was given the vice-royalty and fur trade monopoly of Acadia, though he was permitted to bring Huguenot ministers for himself and his fellow-religionists, it was expressly stipulated by the Court that the conversion and instruction of the natives should be entrusted only to Catholic missionaries. Poutrincourt, who held under de Monts the patent for Port Royal, brought a secular priest, Jessé Fléché, who, "apparently in some haste," on which the Jesuit Fathers comment unfavorably, baptized a number of the natives.

The account of this occurrence is the document with which the series opens; it was triumphantly despatched to France, possibly with a view of forestalling the mission of any Jesuits,

by showing that the work was being done successfully without them. A year later, however, at the instance of King Henry IV, the first members of the Society arrived, Fathers Biard and Massé. The former gives a graphic account of their voyage, during which he considers himself to have experienced "the sum total of all the miseries of life." "We could rest neither day nor night. When we wished to eat, a dish suddenly slipped from us and struck somebody's head. We fell over each other and against the baggage, and thus found ourselves mixed up with others who had been upset in the same way. Cups were spilled over our beds, and bowls in our laps, or a big wave demanded our plates." A touch of unconscious humor follows:—"Good Father Massé suffered a great deal. He was ill about forty days, eating very little and seldom leaving his bed; yet, notwithstanding all that, he wanted to fast." Arrived at Port Royal, after surmounting all the difficulties of disapproving Calvinists (who tried hard to detain them in France) and of tempestuous seas, they found great difficulty in beginning their work, not being able to do much practically until they had partially acquired the Indian language; and when they had so far mastered it as to converse intelligently with the natives, they were disheartened at finding on what rocky ground their seed was to be sown. Even those who had been baptized showed that "the same savagery and the same manners, or but little different, the same customs, ceremonies, usages, fashions and vices remain, at least as far as can be learned." Only one man, the sagamore Membertou, seemed to have a real perception of the meaning of Christianity and to show it in his life.

Yet in spite of the severity of the climate, of hunger, and of discouragement, they kept steadily on, until in the summer of 1613, reinforced by another priest and a lay brother, they moved to Mount Desert, where they founded a new settlement under the name of St. Sauveur. Here they might have accomplished something, but that the English, under the command of Captain Samuel Argall, who was later Governor of Virginia, swooped down upon them and destroyed the entire colony. Massé was, with other colonists, set adrift in a boat; Biard and Quentin were taken as prisoners to Virginia, whence they were shipped to England, and eventually, through the mediation of the French Ambassador, allowed to return to France.

This is the history, enriched by voluminous topographical and ethnological details, that is covered by these two volumes; it is contained in more or less detailed accounts by Biard, Massé, Lescarbot, and from the Annual Letters published by the Society, with the exception of a later account of the same period by F. Jouveny, an eighteenth-century Jesuit historian, who adds to a full description of the original conditions and work a contrast drawn with the same field in 1703, when "there were numbered in this formerly solitary and unexplored country more than thirty very prosperous and well-equipped Missions of our Society, besides the college of Quebec." Still more thrilling accounts are, of course, to follow, including the indefatigable labors of F. Marquette, and the grievous tortures endured by some of the heroic missionaries, such as those of F. Isaac Jogues, which have consecrated a spot in New York state as a place of devout pilgrimage by the faithful of his religion. The whole work will no doubt be full of interest and value, with the knowledge and editorial skill of Mr. Thwaites reinforced by many able and willing assistants, including such men as F. Arthur Jones, S. J., the distinguished archivist of St. Mary's College, Montreal, than whom perhaps there is no better authority in this field of American history.

While we have nothing but praise for the spirit in which this magnificent series is conceived, and little else for the general execution of the work, from both the literary and typographical standpoints, we are compelled to call attention to a number of serious faults in the translation from the Latin of the first volume; the second, possibly by a different

hand, is much freer from these blemishes, while the rendering of the old fashioned French is, as a rule, excellent. A minor defect is the occasional failure to grapple with the difficulty of seeking the English equivalent of Latin proper names; thus the Fathers are carried (i. 273) "violently westward to the coast of Vuallia," which, as a separate note at the end of the book goes to the trouble of informing us, is nothing but Wales. A yet more clumsy line renders "*regionis præfectus Marchio Ragnius*" by "the prefect of the district, Marchio Ragne"—a polyglot description which might have puzzled the old Marquis if he could have seen it. But these things are not so serious as the absolute failures to grasp the meaning of the original, due probably in most cases to a lack of familiarity with ecclesiastical Latin, which, however, might have been expected to prove necessary in a work of this nature. We shall indicate a few of the grosser blunders, not in a captious spirit, but with the hope that a little care may save the remaining fifty-eight volumes from the like. On page 210, "*Christus sanctissimi Sacramenti velo tectus circumvectus*" is not "the figure of Christ covered with a canopy was carried about," but "Christ in the most holy Sacrament." At page 214, "*Divina res ubicumque licuit facta*" is rendered as "a godly act was performed wherever opportunity allowed," whereas *divina res* is a common phrase for the celebration of mass, as it clearly means in this place. But the most amazingly and amusingly ingenious perversion occurs on page 287, where "*ut ait e SS. PP. nonnemo*" becomes "as some one from Sts. Peter and Paul says," the proper substitute for this unintelligible designation being merely "one of the holy Fathers." In several references, by the way, "*Archives du Jésus, à Rome*" should be, not as given, "*Archives of Jesus,*" but "*Archives of the Gesù, at Rome.*"

"The Nicaragua Canal"

And the Monroe Doctrine. By Dr. Lindley Miller Keasebey. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE FIRST discoverers and explorers of America seem to have had but one idea—to reach China, even if they had to cut through the continent to do it. After three hundred years, it still stands unsevered by a canal, but the prospect of being able to sail a ship from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean seems very near fulfillment early in the next century. Dr. Keasebey, who is Associate Professor of Political Science in Bryn Mawr College, provides us in this volume with a political history of Isthmus transit, with special reference to the Nicaragua canal project and the attitude of the United States Government thereto. The introduction describes the various possible routes from gulf to ocean. Part I. is a *résumé* of the history of international trade and politics. Part II. deals with the period of individual initiative, when the canal project became a private international undertaking under Government auspices. Part III. treats of the period from 1865 to the present time, when the project, though still only a project, is sought to be made a national undertaking. Part IV. looks to the future, with its possibilities and possibilities.

One confesses to a sense of humiliation while perusing this work, when he sees how often our untrained diplomatists have been quietly outwitted by Englishmen. The more our diplomatists blundered, the more they were likely to bluster first and then shuffle, so that it might really seem as though some power, not our American selves, that makes for righteousness had kept the way clear for what the author believes ought to be done—namely, the construction, at the cost of the United States, of a canal across Nicaragua, which their Government should control justly and honorably, at all hazards and with all its resources. But the proposition that our already overtaxed resources should be further burdened to the extent of one or two hundred millions, is unlikely to be a popular one with a majority of our people.

"Judith and Holofernes"

By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

AMONG LIVING American poets, none holds a more assured position than Mr. Aldrich. None can point to a body of work more evenly excellent. His Muse has grown stronger of wing, by dint of practise, with the lapse of time, and in addition to the half-dozen exquisite lyrics and as many sonnets on which his claim to eminence was based, two decades since, his works now comprise five or six long poems marked by the same rare qualities that distinguish his briefer flights in verse. A new book over his signature is always one of the literary events of the year in which it appears.

The latest of his long poems is the story of Judith and Holofernes told in blank-verse—a dramatic narrative in which the poet finds a happy opportunity to show his many-sided genius. Poet first of all, he is also an admirable teller of stories, and he has the dramatic instinct to a degree that enables him to make the characters and incidents in his stories stand out clearly. So it happens here that Judith, Holofernes, Marah, Bagoas and Achior are more than names, are real and living beings, and the old fable takes on the semblance of true history. As for Mr. Aldrich's version of this Apocryphal legend, it differs from the original in many respects, the chief of these being the delineation of Judith, who in the ancient book had little to be admired save her religious fervor, but is here a woman possessed of all those gentle traits of character which make her lovable, and being such, the heroism of her deed is made to appear much greater and nobler. It is not the cold-blooded being of the Apocrypha for whom Achior in this poem suffers the pang of a hopeless passion. In just a few lines Mr. Aldrich makes us know his Judith—beautiful, tender and beloved:—

"Outside the gate,
In the broad sun, lounged Achior, lately fled
From Holofernes; as she past she spoke:
'The Lord be with thee, Achior, all thy days.'
And Achior—captain of the Ammonites,
In exile, but befriended of the Jews—
Paused, and looked after her with pensive eyes.
Unknown of any one, these many months
His corselet held a hopeless tender heart
For dead Manasseh's wife—too fair she was,
And rich—this day how wonderfully fair!"

Not for Achior was her heart:—

"Many desired her, but she put them by
With sweet denial: where Manasseh slept
In his straight sepulchre, there slept her heart."

But the poet lets us know that for all her loyalty to the dead she was still a woman and susceptible to the charms of manly dignity and grace of person which were the Prince of Asshur's; for when Holofernes lay sleeping in his tent, "bound fast in bands of wine,"

"Judith looked on him, and pity crept
Into her bosom. The ignoble sleep
Robbed not his pallid brow of majesty
Nor from the curved lip took away the scorn;
These rested still. Like some Chaldean god
Thrown from its fane, he lay there at her feet.
O broken sword of proof! O prince betrayed!
Her he had trusted, he who trusted none.
The sharp thought pierced her, and her breast was torn,
And half she longed to bid her purpose die,
To stay, to weep, to kneel down at his side
And let her long hair trail upon his face."

Such is the Judith of Mr. Aldrich's imagining and a much more attractive Judith is she than the one we had known before.

As all readers, familiar with this poet's writings, know, a poem bearing the same title as this appeared from his pen over thirty years ago. Of this earlier version there are about 120 lines retained in the present rendering, and when it is remembered that each of these poems contains more than

1000 lines, one realizes that Mr. Aldrich has written substantially an entirely new poem.

To write of the strength and beauty of his blank-verse, is but to repeat what has already been said a great many times. Much of the good blank-verse of our poets finds an apt simile in the architectural monument piled up, stone upon stone, in measured lengths; but the blank-verse of "Judith and Holofernes," of "Wyndham Towers," of "White Edith" and of "Elmwood," with all its precision and faultlessness of workmanship, is better compared with a noble tree, stately and symmetrical, within whose graceful, spreading branches there is melody unailing and sweet. The poetry of Mr. Aldrich is a part of our literature that may reasonably be expected to endure.

"A Puritan Bohemia"

By Margaret Sherwood. The Macmillan Co.

"A WOMAN'S Bohemia in a Puritan city" furnishes the setting for Miss Sherwood's new story. It is a quarter of that country heretofore unsurveyed in literature, but not unknown in life. This is no happy land of lotus-eating, but a place where life is "earnest, sad, ascetic"; where women go to and fro with intent faces, bearing little black bags which hold indifferently marmalade or manuscripts; where man "is a memory, a shadow, rarely a reality"; where there is "bread and cheese for the body's diet; transcendentalism for the mind; muddy crossings for the feet; for the soul the paths among the stars." Among the dwellers in this borderland, which lies hard by the marches of the every-day world, we meet Anne Bradford, who believes that she was born to paint pictures and to find her best self-expression so, life being in her eyes "just a stepping-stone to art"; Helen Wistar, a young girl who leaves a luxurious home against the wishes of her unenlightened parents in order to find out about the lives of poor artists, and enrich them by sharing her own very undeveloped existence with them; Mrs. Kent, a widow who seeks to forget her own sorrow in her work among the poor; and Howard Stanton, an unnecessarily heroic symbolist, who holds to the theory that the art of painting must learn to reflect the reality of human brotherhood, must partake of human struggle and show "the beauty and the sadness, the hardship and the pathos of common people's lives."

The young people are strong with the strength of youth, and make such haste as an obstructive world permits to realize their ideals of life, gaining some wisdom and making many epigrams in the process. Necessarily their story treats largely of the happenings of the inner world, but it is not the less interesting on that account, for, in dealing with the minds of such people as these, to whom a new idea is a crisis and a new form of expression an event, there is a constant current of excitement, a rush of life, a crispness of atmosphere, as stirring in its way as the most absorbing recital of objective accidents. The book is full of that gentle irony in which there is much wonder but little bitterness. It is the veritable irony of life, over which we marvel sometimes and sometimes complain, but which even in our most rebellious moments conveys the notion of significance and an intention beyond our power to understand.

It is not necessary to tell anyone who has read "An Experiment in Altruism" that the book is delightfully written. The style is fresh and crisp and the pages glitter with good things. There are, as everybody knows, two kinds of epigrams, those which mean something, and those which do not. Miss Sherwood deals in the former variety. The brilliancy of the little book is structural, and therefore solidly satisfactory. Its cleverness suffers no lapses in continuity, and it should not only be read, but reread as well, for it is full of insight and human sympathy, and these are qualities so unusual that we cannot afford to pass them by with a merely perfunctory appreciation.

"Ford Madox Brown"

A Record of his Life and Work. By H. Ford Madox Hueffer. Longmans, Green & Co.

COME OF peasant stock—his great-grandfather was a farm laborer,—the late Ford Madox Brown had a strong bias towards socialism, which was developed in his middle and later years by his association with the late William Morris, with Carlyle, and others of a similar turn of mind. Two of his most notable pictures, of which there are good photogravures in this biography by his grandson, illustrate this tendency from different sides. The painting called "Work," now in the Manchester Municipal Gallery, is a sort of pictorial *résumé* of Carlyle's "Past and Present," a glorification of manual labor, and a protest against the inefficiency of the higher classes. It is, in intention, strictly realistic; but it is worthy of remark, as an example of the artist's thoroughly English way of setting about things, that it was painted in bits, a vagabond's head at one time, his shockingly bad hat, purchased from a wretch in the street, at another time, being added as an afterthought. This sort of work, extended over a period of eleven years, we may well believe to have been destructive of unity, as it has been in the cases of Watts and Rossetti; but Brown was more laborious, and more careful to cover up defects, and the picture appears to hold together better than might be supposed.

It shows a street in Hampstead, in the outskirts of London. A gang of laborers is excavating for gas or waterpipes; one is passing lime through a sieve. In the foreground is a group of ragged children. On the sidewalk to the left are the vagabond just referred to, "who has never been taught to work," and two ladies, one of whom is throwing a tract to a laborer, who sees it fall to the bottom of the pit with a grin. In the background are the representatives of the past, a rich landed proprietor and his daughter, on horseback, who, finding the street blocked, are about turning back. The street winds to the right, past some trees, in the shade of which is a group of "the unemployed." Various other incidents, each introduced for a purpose, enliven the distance; while in the foreground, in the extreme right of the composition, are two figures which give the key to the meaning of the whole. One of these is Carlyle, in his famous slouched hat, who is glancing out of the picture at the spectator, with a sardonic grin on his by no means amiable countenance. The other, who is regarding the progress of the work with a pleased yet quizzical expression, is Frederick Denison Maurice. No one, since Hogarth, has done anything so full of unpictorial meaning, and yet so pictorial. The composition, while appearing wholly accidental, is yet carefully balanced. Every figure is a portrait; every detail is significant; but there is an effect of *ensemble* which lifts the picture out of the pale of mere illustration. Still, the painter's long description is almost as interesting as the picture itself; and it might be summed up by saying that the latter illustrates the manner in which the way is blocked for the inheritors from the past by the necessities of the present. The other picture to which we have referred is "Jesus Washing Peter's Feet," now in the English National Gallery. It is much simpler in composition, but is equally realistic and socialistic in intent. It may be said to be a sermon on the theme of humility. The faces are, again, all portraits, most of them of members of the Rossetti family.

Mr. Hueffer's book is full of interesting anecdotes. Once, on a sketching trip, Brown met the great landscape-painter, Turner. The latter came in late to a little country inn, where Brown had put up for the night. Following what appears to have been his custom, he registered under a false name. Brown says it was the same as his own; his grandson suggests that it was more likely Booth, as Turner was known to all the watermen on the Thames by the cognomen of Puggy Booth. However, it did not deceive the real Brown, who in the morning followed his man closely and found him making hieroglyphic notes of trees and cattle,

holding the pencil in his fist like a dagger, point downwards. On the occasion of a special exhibition of Brown's works, Rossetti suggested a rebus poster in which a "Brown Mad Ox, Crossing a Ford," should be shown as harassed by critics and Academicians. There are amusing accounts of a dinner with Ruskin, at which the latter showed an amazing fondness for cakes and sweetmeats, and of one with Morris to celebrate the completion of "The Earthly Paradise"; and of Carlyle pooh poohing the notion that Beethoven was a great composer, and getting Mrs. Carlyle to play Scotch airs on an untuned piano to give Browning a proper notion of what constituted music. The photogravure illustrations are remarkably well printed, and the book has a charming cover-design in colors by Walter Crane.

"Fly Literary Zoo"

By Kate Sanborn. D. Appleton & Co.

MISS SANBORN'S "Literary Zoo" is an all embracing collection of other authors' pets. It includes Burns's "fellow mortal," the field mouse, Uncle Toby's bluebottle fly, Socrates's grasshoppers, Emerson's bumblebee, Matthew Arnold's canary, Coleridge's ass and Southey's spider. Ronsard's frog and Rémy Belleau's wasp are missing. But chiefly doth she delight in dogs that bark and bite and cats that squall all night. She quotes approvingly the saying of Dr. Caius, "The dogge forsaketh not his master; no, not when he is starcke dead"; but we have seen more than one living dog do so. There is much that has been said to the honor and glory of dogs, from Ulysses's Argus, Cuchullin's Luath, Llewellyn's Gellert, down to Punch's Toby and Sir Isaac Newton's costly Diamond. But that silence is golden appears from Miss Sanborn's remark that dogs have learned the bad habit of barking through their desire to talk with men. That dog affection, like much human affection, is, at times, embarrassing, she admits; as in the case of Sir Walter's hound, Maida, which, for joy, jumped through a painted window. She retells several dog stories, that are plainly whoppers, to prove that dogs reason—which is an obvious fact. Her account of her own terrier we can fully believe—that it will knock down a row of books and sit on them with the grace of a practised reviewer.

In the matter of cats, she is an Egyptian of the old empire, and worships them as emblems of the moon. She mentions twice over, on opposite pages, that Andrea Doria had his cat painted with him. It is true that, the first time, she makes Andrea, Andrew, Théophile Gautier's cats, Perrault's Puss in Boots and Baudelaire's felines, which reminded him of the East, all come in for mention. Rabelais's *chats fourrés* were in reality, we believe, of the lawyer kind, or she would have them in. She swallows the story of Dick Whittington and his cat, takes a big slice out of Southey's Cat's Memoirs, and quotes Whittier's epitaph on a cat—"Requiescat." The last chapter, like the first, is a sort of menagerie of famous pets. There are, of course, Lesbia's sparrow, Voltaire's monkey, Lord Erskine's leeches, Herrick's pet pig and Gilbert White's tortoise. Miss Sanborn gives us reason to believe that Dickens's celebrated raven committed suicide on artistic principles. Sarah Bernhardt's theatrical snakes are mentioned, and Dumas's aviary; but we find nothing of Rossetti's wombat, which slept on his dining-table, she misses Hood's coatimundi, and—strangest lapse imaginable—Sancho Panza's donkey. But he who cannot find pets enough in her pages must be hard to please.

It is really wonderful what a lot of nonsense has been written about animals. People get attached to them as they might to an old chair or an old coat, and reckon it to themselves for a virtue. They teach their dogs foolish tricks, of not the slightest use or interest to any sane dog, and imagine that they are developing the animal's intelligence. Even Sir John Lubbock, who ought to know better (whose pets, by the way, have also been overlooked by Miss Sanborn), has tried to teach his dog the alphabet. As for the French authors quoted, their pets are only so much literary property, animal documents, so to speak. The only person who has ever, to the public's knowledge, done to the lower animals as she would be done by if she were one of them, is Olive Thorne Miller. She knows them and respects their ways, which are, indeed, humanlike, but not at all in the way that the fabulists and their literary followers have made out. It is said that every dog has his day, but the day of the dog, and of all other beasts, is yet to come. Man has, so far, aimed only to pervert his furred or feathered companions; he may yet learn that, unsophisticated by him, they would be much better company.

"The Duchess"

THE PASSING of Mrs. Hungerford, popularly known as "The Duchess," will again bring to mind the fact that there has always been more demand for literary hay than for barley or clover, because—and the reason is simplicity itself—there are more that eat the former than there are that eat the latter. And this reflection naturally evokes another—to wit, that the counterpart of the author who "makes great music to a little clan" is the author who makes little music to a great clan. But when one tries to make relative estimates of the influences exerted by the great and the little author, he is involved in a problem very similar to the old one of physics, "Does the apple attract the earth as much as the earth attracts the apple?"

Of the class of writers who make little music to a great clan, or, in other words, keep up a steady fire of small literary shot amid the intermittent booms of larger literary cannon, Mrs. Hungerford was one of the most indefatigable and irrepresible. And, though she never basked in the sunshine of critical approval, she had—like her English contemporary, Marie Corelli—certain cash consolations which critics cannot give or take away. The immense sale of her works affords one of the most striking proofs of the blind impotence of reviewers to affect the circulation of books by an author who has once caught the long, Midas-like ear of that public whose modest demands are all settled with the questions "Did they finally get married?" and "What became of the other girl?" To gratify the universal longing of this tender-hearted public, which insists on having the hero and heroine "get married" under the impossibly full glare of the sun, moon and stars shining down on the scenes of the last chapter, was the one persistent and consistent aim of "The Duchess." Not only did she nearly always gratify this demand, but also the tacitly related one, which requires that all the preceding chapters shall be filled with thunder, lightning, hail, fire, flood, malaria and malice, through which the groping couple must pass ere they are transmogrified with a halo, and furnished a clerical ticket to the connubial isles of the blest.

In fine, Mrs. Hungerford knew her public, and so her public knew her. The shop girl, the lady's maid, the hammock-swinging dame, and even the college boy and girl, who seek to ease their surcharged intellects on "light stuff," all these, and many more, swelled the ranks of those who read "The Duchess." But it were manifestly unfair simply to classify a writer like Mrs. Hungerford without noting in detail some of the characteristics of her work. And here, if one may adopt the orthodox method of citing authority, the following estimates from *The Athenaeum* and *Spectator* will give a fair notion of the author's strong and weak points, without taxing the reader to investigate for himself. Of one of her books, *The Athenaeum* makes this appreciative summary:—"Full of wit, spirit, gaiety, the book contains, nevertheless, touches of the most exquisite pathos, and the insight into the human heart shows that the author has studied her subject closely and well." Hear, also, the sentence of *The Spectator*:—"She can invent an interesting story, she can tell it well and she trusts the honest natural human emotions and interests of life for her materials."

But still another oracle from *The Spectator* wrote as follows:—"There is no guile in the novels of the author of 'Mollie Bawn,' nor any consistency, nor analysis of character; but they exhibit a faculty truly remarkable for reproducing the vapid small-talk, the shallow but harmless chaff of certain strata of modern fashionable society."

When one remembers that Mrs. Hungerford's list of works includes twenty-six full-blown novels, each one more empty than the other, and yet all so much alike that their titles might have been interchanged without incongruity; when one remembers these points, he is prone to fall into pessimistic queries concerning the laws of supply and demand which make nabobs of the novelists who winnow chaff, while the fittest author starves on the paltry proceeds of half-sold editions. For what bookstore, or department-house bargain-counter does not lure the witless with novels by "The Duchess," whose titles alone will give the key to their contents? "Sweet is True Love," "For Her Sake" and "Only an Irish Girl." Or open any of these at any page, and you will find the same reverberating sighs of passion and dolor always to be followed by a sequel in which "he clasps her fondly to his breast." But the subject sorteth not with further words, unless they be those of Solomon, when he said, "The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to men of understanding, nor yet favor to men of skill; but time and chance happeneth to them all."

ELLEN BURNS SHERMAN.

The February Magazines

"The Atlantic Monthly"

THERE ARE two articles of more than ordinary importance in the February *Atlantic*: One is that by Mr. E. L. Godkin, on "Democratic Tendencies"; the other is "A Study of American Liquor Laws," by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University. Mr. Godkin prefaces what he has to say about democracy by a brief account of the earlier efforts to establish it. He does this to prove that democracy is no new thing—no experiment. He calls our attention to the special dangers of democracy, the greatest of which are plutocracy and the spoils system.—President Eliot's "study" gives the conclusions of a committee on the legislative aspects of the drink problem, which consisted of himself, President Low of Columbia and Mr. James C. Carter, the leader of the New York bar. In discussing the evils of liquor legislation President Eliot says:—"The activity of liquor-dealers' associations in municipal politics all over the United States is in one sense an effect of the numerous experiments in liquor legislation which have been in progress during the last thirty years. The traffic, being attacked by legislation, tries to protect itself by controlling municipal and state legislators." The evidence on which the conclusions of President Eliot and his associates are based will soon be published in book-form.—President Gilman of Johns Hopkins tells of the "Thirty Years of the Peabody Education Fund"—one of the most wisely administered of trusts. This paper should form very suggestive reading to some of our generous millionaires, and might even move to generosity those who are not prone to give.—There is no more entertaining article in this number than Prof. Basil L. Gildersleeve's "My Sixty Days in Greece." Although Mr. Gildersleeve is professor of Greek at Johns Hopkins and an editor of *Pindar*, he did not visit Greece to witness the Olympic games. He visited the country, last summer, for other reasons, and was rather prejudiced than otherwise against a revival of the games. He changed his mind, however, and became, after seeing them, one of their most enthusiastic admirers.—Mr. John Jay Chapman's second article on "Emerson—Sixty Years After" is a careful study of a large subject. Although he regards Emerson as the most original of our great authors, he notes his defects:—"Everything in the world which must be felt with a glow in the breast in order to be understood was to Emerson dead-letter. Art was a name to him; music was a name to him; love was a name to him. His essay on Love is a nice compilation of compliments and elegant phrases ending up with some icy morality. It seems very well fitted for a gift book or an old-fashioned lady's annual. * * * This perpetual splitting up of the passion of love into two species, one of which is condemned, but admitted to be useful, is it not degrading? There is in Emerson's theory of the relation between the sexes neither good sense, nor manly feeling, nor sound psychology. It is founded on none of these things. It is a pure piece of dogmatism, and reminds us that he was bred to the priesthood."

"The Century Magazine"

THOSE PERSONS who regard New York as a hard-fisted, prosaic city will do well to read Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer's paper on "Places in New York" in the February *Century*. Mrs. Van Rensselaer is an old New Yorker, or, rather, her family are old New Yorkers: she herself has not yet reached an age when one could rightly so describe her. She is, however, a devoted New Yorker and knows the city well. She not only knows its fashionable streets and avenues, but its "slums" and business streets, and it is of all these that she writes. Speaking of a great office-building of this city, she says:—"I wonder sometimes what my grandfather would have thought of it. No one in New York did business in a bigger way than he, sending his famous clipper-ships to encircle the world and traffic in a score of ports. Yet, when my father began to 'clerk' for him, the first of his duties was to sand his office floor; and I can remember how small and plain was this office, even at a much later day, with the bowsprits of vessels almost poking themselves in at the window as they lay along the border of South Street.—Capt. A. T. Mahan is again among *The Century's* contributors, giving in his own graphic and convincing manner an account of "Lord Nelson at the Battle of Copenhagen." If these chapters are the forerunners of Capt. Mahan's "Life of Nelson," we may prepare ourselves for a most delightful book. While we condole with the Navy in its loss of an excellent commander, we cannot but congratulate literature on her gain.—Mrs. Fanny Schmidt, the daughter of Samuel Lover, contributes to this number a chapter of recollections of her gifted

father. Mrs. Schmidt, who is the mother of the well-known musician Victor Herbert, says of her father that "His industry was such that in the busiest years of his life he did not grant himself time to look at the daily papers, or to read any new book that was much talked of. His wife always read the papers and the new books for him, giving him in conversation a *résumé* of the news of the day and the contents of the books, so that he was always well informed of everything that was going on. If anything exceedingly important was on hand in the political world, or if any part of a book was particularly interesting or well written, these she would read to him while he was painting. Many artists are as dumb as fishes at their easels; but he could converse charmingly while he was painting, which was a particularly pleasant quality for his sitters. In painting or in writing he worked indefatigably, and seemed to be independent of the 'moods' to which many artists appear to be victims. As to his songs, he used to say himself that he never wrote a song in his life except when he couldn't help it. The songs used to 'come to him,' generally words and melody simultaneously, so that he had only to write them down. Frequently the idea of a song would come when he was occupied with something quite different, as, for instance, while painting. He would then leave his easel, write down the idea, and return to his work. Afterwards he would return to the idea, and work it out." This article is illustrated with amusing drawings and facsimiles of autograph letters, which add greatly to its interest and value.

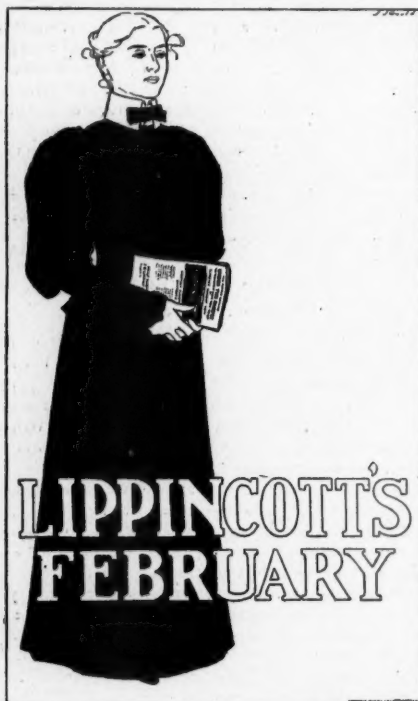
"Harper's Magazine"

WE HAVE read no more graphic or picturesque description of the recent coronation of the Tsar than that by Mr. Richard Harding Davis, which appears in the February *Harper's*. Mr. Davis's cabled account of the ceremony was the best that we found in any American paper, but this is better because he has written at his leisure, and has had time to look back at the picture and to study it in perspective. He has the happy faculty of making his readers see with his eyes. One reason, perhaps, why we find his descriptions so real is that he gives local comparisons. For example, he says:—"Imagine a city with its every street as densely crowded as was the Midway Plaisance at the Chicago Fair, and with as different races of people, and then add to that a Presidential convention, with its brass bands," etc. The reference to the Midway Plaisance and the Presidential convention at once gives our mind's eye something tangible to take hold of.—The Rev. H. R. Haweis writes of "Composers and Artists" in this number, and, as composers and artists are not supposed to have any private life, the reverend gentleman is at liberty to write them up from the inside and say anything about them that he likes. He lets them off easier, however, than he does some of his American entertainers. The following anecdote, Mr. Haweis says, was never before published, which is singular, for it is a most interesting page in musical history:—"I had it," says Mr. Haweis, "from the lips of Miss Dolby's sister (afterwards Madame Sainton), now in Australia. 'Dr. Mendelssohn,' says Miss Dolby, then at the height of her popularity, 'I do hope you won't treat the contraltos so badly in your next oratorio.' 'Badly?' says Mendelssohn. 'My dear Miss Dolby, what do you mean? I always treat every one as fairly as possible.' 'Not at all,' says Miss Dolby. 'We've next to nothing to do in "St. Paul"—nothing to show us off to advantage, I mean.' Mendelssohn was then writing his 'Elijah.' 'Well, Miss Dolby, what do you want?' 'I want two good solos and some nice little bits.' 'Stay!' says the amiable composer, taking out his note-book. "'Two good solos and some nice little bits,'" and he wrote it down, with that well-known most fascinating smile, which, once seen, could never be forgotten. When 'Elijah' came out, in addition to the 'nice little bits,' Miss Dolby, to her delight, found the two immortal songs which she subsequently made almost her own—"Woe! woe unto them!" and 'O rest in the Lord!' Dr. Mendelssohn sent for her, and at Exeter Hall, in a room downstairs, he tried over the two songs, accompanying them himself. When she had sung 'Woe! woe!' Mendelssohn turned round and said, 'That will be the favorite contralto song.' Miss Dolby replied, 'I differ from you, Dr. Mendelssohn. "O rest in the Lord!" will be the favorite. It will take the public far more than "Woe! woe!"' She then sang it, Mendelssohn accompanying in a sort of listening trance, with his head on one side—a way he had—and at the end he seemed quite overcome, as tens of millions have been since by her rendering of that inspired melody. 'You are right, Miss Dolby: that will be the success!' And so it was."—What the publishers call the "special features" of this number, besides the two

already mentioned, are "Lincoln's Home Life in Washington," by Leslie J. Perry; "The Awakening of a Nation," by Charles F. Lummis; "Hygeia in Manhattan," by Richard Wheatley; and "The President of the Orange Free State," by Poultney Bigelow.

"Lippincott's Magazine"

TALES of hidden treasure, with the adventures that inevitably accompany its recovery, will never lose their popularity. The author has the most romantic spots on earth at his disposal, and can romance about them without fear of contradiction. If he is conscientious, he is truthful to local color; but this is really not



necessary. So Clarence Herbert New has woven a tale of a Spanish galleon that was sunk about the archipelago of the Philippines, and given his two treasure-hunters (Americans of course) the happy audacity to perfect a plan whereby they are to use a steamer chartered by the Spanish Government for their purpose. The story of this treasure "Under the Pacific" forms the complete novel of the February *Lippincott's*. It will prove no disappointment to those who take it up.—Among the rest of the contents of the number is a second paper on "Marrying in the Fifteenth Century"; a study of "The Dignity and Humor of Signs," by Agnes Carr Sage, who demonstrates how the Puritan inn piously named "God Encompasseth Us" became "The Goat and Compasses," and other weird and interesting things; and a protest by Dr. Charles C. Abbott against "Overdoing the Past." Dr. Abbott thinks that the importance of history is overdrawn "when it is held up so closely to our faces that we cannot see what a bright world there is behind it," and that we should concern ourselves more with what is daily occurring, and less with what has been or might have been.

"Scribner's Magazine"

THE second paper in the series on "The Conduct of Great Businesses" in this magazine, is devoted to "A Great Hotel." There is much interesting information in this article, and we are shown that the things that we are so used to and take entirely as matters of course are attained only by business alertness and the spending of an extraordinary amount of money. Of course, the writer of this article, Jesse Lynch Williams, speaks of only the largest and finest hotels. Intelligent economy is the order of the day in a well-managed hotel. If the little leaks are not watched, hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost, and failure follows. "So it is no wonder," says Mr. Williams, "that every beefsteak that is purchased is watched and kept account of from the time it is cut from

the quarter of beef until it is devoured in the dining-room. Even the remnants have a business significance, for what is left on the serving-dish is relegated to the servants' halls, and what is left on the plate is put in the refuse cans, and here it has a business significance also, because it takes two men to handle that refuse, and because it is sold under contract for \$1200 a year. That, in the particular case in mind, is a comparatively small figure, as you may not know, but it is cheaper to sell at this low rate to this man from Hoboken than at a higher rate to some other man not so honest, because every Monday morning he sends back to the hotel a dozen or so oyster spoons and other small silverware, locked up in a box built for this purpose, and if he could not be relied upon to do this, the hotel would have to pay wages to two men just to look through the cans for the silverware that is constantly eluding the dish-scrappers, who have to work fast to keep up with the dish-cleaners." Mr. Williams admits the gorgeousness of the great American hotel, but at the same time admits that there is something to be said for European hotels:—"The swellest hotels in England and on the Continent are considerably more economical and a great deal less lavish. But they put on 'lugs' of another sort, and some people think that they are a more enjoyable sort. For instance, at two or three hotels that set up as the finest in the West End in London, one does not have a bird's-eye maple upright piano in one corner of a 15x12 room and an impressionist's cornfield on a gilded easel in the opposite one, but his newspaper is warmed before it is handed to him in the morning, and he finds his evening clothes pressed and laid out for him when he returns to his room in the afternoon." The average American, however, prefers "gilt and glitter" and the average American is the one to be considered in the planning of a big American hotel.—If we are not mistaken, Mr. Charles Dana Gibson makes his first appearance as an author in this number of *Scribner's*. He writes the text to accompany his pictures of London street scenes. He writes pleasantly, but as one who would hurry through a disagreeable task. There is no waste of words here: what he has to say he says quickly. It is quite enough, for, after all, the pictures tell the story.—Another new writer in this number is Mr. Grant La Farge, the architect and son of the well known artist. Mr. La Farge contributes a story of a strange man, who, we thought at first flush, was going to prove a cannibal, but who on the contrary was very far from being anything so depraved.

"Cosmopolis"

PERHAPS the most remarkable paper in the January number of this review is that on "New World Muses and Old World Helicons," by Mr. T. H. S. Escott, according to whom American poets, novelists and men-of-letters have found their inspiration mostly in Europe, and, of course, especially in England and in English masters. We will grant Mr. Escott all he says about Washington Irving—we will even say that he is an English classic writer born in America; but there we wish to stop. Mr. Escott's underlying suggestion that republics cannot furnish "national inspiration" to their writers is, of course, without basis of proof; and to state that Lowell, "the author of 'The Biglow Ballads'" [sic], "in writing in *propria persona* employs his pen on the same non polemical and not primarily patriotic themes that would have been selected by the cultivated Anglo Saxon of cis-Atlantic origin," is begging the question, as is the statement that Poe was of Irish blood, but reflected the work of an English author—William Beckford.—Prof. F. Max Müller devotes the second installment of his "Literary Recollections" to Froude and Charles Kingsley, and very interesting reminiscences they are.—George Brandes, the great Danish critic, writes of "Henrik Ibsen en France"; and Otto Neumann Hofer contributes a paper on "Das Theater in Berlin," dealing with new plays by Sudermann, Hauptmann and others.

"The North American Review"

THE CONTENTS of this number certainly do not lack in timeliness; they fall, moreover, very easily into groups. A discussion of the "Powers of the French President," by our Minister to Spain, must interest many of us after the recent difference of opinion between the President and the Secretary of State on one side, and the House of Representatives on the other, regarding the Cuban question; a "Foreign Naval Officer" answers the question, "Can the United States Afford to Fight Spain?" with an emphatic negative; and there is a paper on "The Cuba of the Far East"—the Philippines,—by the Hon. John Barrett, U. S. Minister to Siam. Lady Dilke describes the present position of "Woman

Suffrage in England" as "that of a deadlock, and the prospect of any change in the existing situation cannot be regarded as other than exceedingly remote."—From an excellent article on "Conservatism of the British Democracy," by Prof. Lecky, the publication of which, the editors of the review announce, was unavoidably delayed, we quote the opinion that "No one who observes the constant fluctuation in English politics, and the many mistakes, mischances, and dangers that invariably gather around a government which has been for a few years in power will imagine that the present enormous disproportion of parties in England can be permanent. All that can be confidently said is that the present ministry will be very unskilful or very unfortunate if it does not last through a long Parliament, and that it has a better chance than any of its recent predecessors of outliving an election."

"The Forum"

THIS number of *The Forum* closes with a paper by Frederic Harrison, on the unpublished works of Edward Gibbon, dealing with the seven autobiographic studies left by the historian; another paper will deal with the Letters. The new publication, Mr. Harrison says, is certainly a literary revelation; but, "like the unlocking of so many mysteries, the unsealing of the Gibbon Manuscripts has not altogether solved the mystery of the 'Memoirs,' or rather (as so often happens in 'mysteries') it has only presented the puzzle in a new form. All readers of the 'Decline and Fall'—that is to say all men and women of a sound education—have long known, as Milman and Morison told them, that Gibbon did not write his own Autobiography:—i. e., in the form in which we have it. Lord Sheffield very truly told the world in 1795 that the 'Memoirs' he published 'had been carefully selected, and put together.' But the world never did know the method of the 'selection,' or the astounding freedom with which they had been 'put together.' We did not know that quite a third of the whole had been omitted, together with some of the most brilliant pictures and many of the most piquant remarks that Gibbon ever indited." Mr. Harrison claims that there can be no doubt that the hand that really edited the "Memoirs" is that of Lady Maria Holroyd, Lord Sheffield's eldest daughter. Mr. Harrison's own paper amply justifies his statement that the new publication is a literary revelation.—From a paper by Joel Benton, we learn that Poe himself told William Ross Wallace that "The Raven" was "the greatest poem ever written"; and Josiah Flynt, the student of the tramp and his ways, writes of "The Criminal in the Open," as entirely different from the criminal in prisons, on observations of whom Lombroso has based his system of criminology. Mr. Flynt's paper will make a revision of the teachings of that science advisable.

"Appletons' Popular Science Monthly"

HERBERT SPENCER'S completion of his Synthetic Philosophy—a consummation of which even the possibility was denied by many of the philosopher's admirers—continues to be the subject of much discussion. An able paper on "Herbert Spencer: The Man and his Work," by Prof. William Henry Hudson, opens this number. Prof. Hudson was at one time intimately associated with Spencer in his literary labors, and is the author of an excellent "Introduction to the Philosophy of Herbert Spencer." He explains the leading principles of that philosophy in this paper, and tells how the work was brought to completion. His sketch of the difficulties which Spencer had to overcome is well worth reading even by those who believe that they know the story of the great struggle already.—A paper by the late Horatio Hale, on "Indian Wampum Records," teaches us, by the way, that the wampum belt is not an ancient Indian construction dating back to the mound-builders, but that it was in all probability really invented by Hiawatha, whose name means "The Maker of the Wampum Belt."—The portrait and sketch of the month are of Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, the only American woman whose name appears in the list of great women on the Boston Public Library.

Magazine Notes

THE February *McClure's* contains a series of thirty life portraits of Washington, covering twenty-six years—from 1772 to 1798. H. J. W. Dam tells of "The Making of the Bible" in an illustrated article on the Oxford University Press.—Those who have not yet seen Rudyard Kipling's splendid ballad, "The Bell-Buoy," will do well to read it, since it is one of the poet's finest productions. Stevenson's "St. Ives," by the way, will be begun in the March number of the magazine.

The late William Hamilton Gibson is the subject of an appreciative illustrated paper by John Coleman Adams, in the February *New England Magazine*, which contains, also, a sketch of the life of "A Yale Student of the Class of 1822," taken largely from the promising young man's own letters.

Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch has begun his monthly talks "From a Cornish Window," in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, in the very place where Mr. Zangwill used to hold forth "Without Prejudice." Mr. Couch is clever and interesting and entertaining in his chats; and his manner is so different from that of his predecessor that comparison becomes useless. We shall not be likely to forget Mr. Zangwill, nor shall we be able to do without Mr. Couch hereafter. He will be able to keep alive in us the feeling created by Mr. Zangwill—of awaiting the successive numbers of the magazine with pleasurable anticipation.

The Verse that Comes from Overseas

THE VERSE that comes from overseas

We grant is exquisitely made;
It moves with admirable ease,
With frost and flame 'tis touched and sprayed;
Its art is never vexed or frayed
By assonance or rhythmic loss:—
Ah, dainty rhymes are those arrayed
By such as Dobson, Lang and Gosse!

The metre trips by nice degrees,
Nor jars, nor flecks, nor flaws degrade.
The craft is trim, she minds the breeze,
She's fashioned for a prudent trade;
In alien ports she's oft delayed,
She hails the Crescent and the Cross.
The lutes and flutes are deftly played
By such as Dobson, Lang and Gosse!

Such poets quit the open leas
To walk the gardens prim and staid;
They slight the time-defying trees
For flowers and ferns that droop and fade;
They shun the fresh bucolic glade
To seek the urban whirl and toss:—
And are song's patient laws obeyed
By such as Dobson, Lang and Gosse?

ENVOY

Where has the rugged singer strayed,
Who works the boulder, not the moss?—
Who scorns the ornament purveyed
By such as Dobson, Lang and Gosse?

GARDINER, ME.

A. T. SCHUMAN.

The Date of Marchesvan

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

I have read with interest Mrs. Katherine Pierson Woods's reply to my criticism of "John: A Tale of King Messiah," but I fail to find her explanation satisfactory or convincing. I lent the book to a Jewish minister to read, and he agrees with me in my view. Mrs. Woods says that she mentioned on page 51 that the Passover had fallen late, to explain that, owing to that fact, "the Hebrew month Marchesvan corresponded with a portion of our month of October"; yet had the Passover fallen late that year—that is, on or after April 21,—then Marchesvan would have fallen in the month of November, not October. This occurred in the year 1894, and will occur again in 1902.

As to Mrs. Woods's reference on page 78 to "the multitude of green booths" which formed the temporary abodes of the people during the week preceding the Passover, it is very unlikely that any multitude of green booths could have been obtained in the month of Nissan (or Abib, its other name, which means the sprouting month). The Hebrews only dwelt in booths at Tabernacles, and it is doubtful if they could have stood the chilliness of them in April. I should like to know Mrs. Woods's authority for stating that any multitude of Hebrew people ever gathered so near Passover time at any other place than Jerusalem.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1897.

MAUD NATHAN.

The Lounger

THE THREE prize-winners at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, this season, were Mr. George de Forest Brush, with his painting, "Mother and Child"; Mr. Albert Herter, with his "Le Soir"; and Mr. J. W. Alexander, with "The Mirror." Of



MR. J. W. ALEXANDER'S "THE MIRROR"

the three I like Mr. Alexander's the best, judging from the photograph only. Mr. Herter's is too morbid, and Mr. Brush's too conventional, to quite please me. Mr. Alexander's is neither morbid nor conventional. It is both graceful and *chic*. How these pictures may be in color, I cannot say. In that quality either one of the others may rival Mr. Alexander's, though color is one of his strong points.

PROF. W. H. BISHOP of Yale writes to me:—"I must say that the remarks your correspondent writes you about 'people' are the kind of thing that make me very tired. Since when has English become so logical that you must refrain from saying 'three people' because, then, you might have to say 'one people.' You are not obliged to do anything of the kind, and never will be, unless all good writers agree upon it, and then—for that is the way language is made—it will be proper to do so. Who is this exalted parrot, who has not yet discovered that English is a mass of illogicalities, accepted by convention? And so is every other language as well. The different idioms are not obliged to square among themselves; they are so because they have been adopted, because they are so.

"WHEN," continues Prof. Bishop, "this objector gets through resisting the practice of (to use his own words) 'every journalist and every author wherever the English language is written,' sup-

pose he tries some other language, French, for instance. I haven't heard that the French feel constrained to say 'one young people,' because they say 'deux jeunes gens' ('two young people'). Note also, in such expressions as 'Il y a beaucoup de monde,' 'Je ne dis rien contre votre monde,' etc., the use of *monde* for 'people' or 'folks.' "

APROPOS OF this same question, W. J. R. writes to me from Cambridge, Mass. :—"The assertion quoted by the Lounger in a recent *Critic*, that to say 'two of these people,' etc., is incorrect, is all nonsense, though it has been going the rounds of the papers without comment or contradiction, so far as I am aware. 'The Century Dictionary' gives as the fourth meaning of 'people':— 'Persons; any persons indefinitely; men; a collective noun taking a verb in the plural, and admitting in colloquial use a numeral adjective; as, *people* may say what they please; a number of country *people* were there; *people* of fashion; there were not ten *people* present.' This use of the word is found in Shakespeare and the Bible, and is much older than those authorities. Of 'don't,' the same Dictionary says: 'A contraction of *do not*, common in colloquial language, and, more improperly, as a contraction of *does not*.' The latter use is likely to become established as an allowable colloquialism, though it is doubtful whether it will be admitted in literary composition, except in quoting colloquial language. It is far from being as objectionable as 'aint,' to which teachers and grammar-mongers are fond of comparing it."

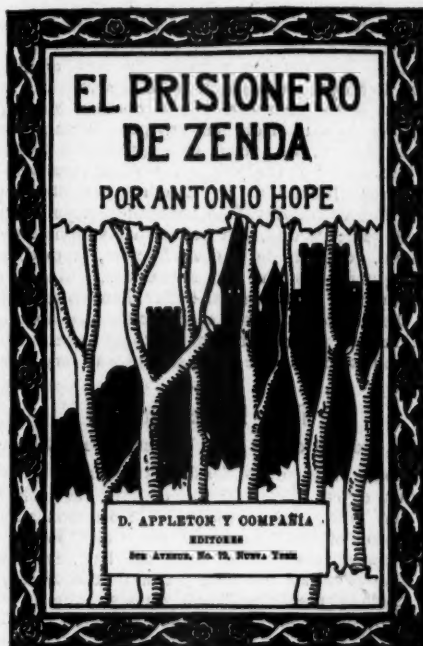
A HASTY NOTE from Mr. Julian Hawthorne tells me that he sailed for Bombay on Wednesday last, "to investigate and report the plague and famine of our interesting but short-sighted Aryan cousins, for *The Cosmopolitan*. In the remote contingency of my returning, you will hear something about it," he adds gaily. Mr. Hawthorne has my best wishes for his safe return. With him in India and Mr. R. H. Davis in Cuba, we may anticipate some interesting and original reporting.

MR. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR, the discoverer (not the inventor) of the hairy Ainus, has gone on a voyage of discovery for the London *Daily Mail*, about which that paper drops awful and mysterious hints:—"We cannot indicate his destination, for the journey that lies before him is one of the most perilous kind, and a whisper of his identity or the purpose of his mission would seal his death-warrant. He proposes to tread a path that has never known the foot of a white man, and will travel with such a following as no newspaper correspondent has ever mustered for his private ends. Hundreds of men and scores of horses will follow his banner, and every man of the party will carry his life in his hand."

WHO CAN FAIL to be thrilled by such weird suggestions? Is Mr. Landor on the trail of more hairy Ainus? or is he to hunt for the missing link in its native wilds? I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Landor when he was in America, a few years ago, and a man less likely to discover hairy Ainus I never saw. He was slight of frame and very frail looking, but these are the men of endurance, it seems. I am filled with curiosity to know what the perilous mission is upon which he has embarked, and suppose that there are many others who share my curiosity. Which is, of course, just what Mr. Harmsworth wants.

THE PRESIDENT and Fellows of Magdalen College have formally declined the memorial tablet which the Committee of the Gibbon Commemoration proposed to place in the College's chapel. The funds collected by the Committee will now be applied to the purchase for each subscriber of a copy of the unpublished works of Gibbon, to be published by Mr. John Murray in London and by the Messrs. Scribner in this country.

THE MESSRS. APPLETON are successful publishers of books in Spanish—educational works and fiction. Whenever possible, they make satisfactory arrangements with the author, even when the international copyright law does not interfere with their taking



what they want. Among their recent publications in Spanish is "The Prisoner of Zenda," for which they have had drawn a striking cover design. The title does not look very different in Spanish: it is just about the same as it is in English, with the



addition of two letters. Another striking cover is for the book called "El Moro," a story resembling "Black Beauty." The design has been adapted from the famous frieze of the Parthenon.

WHEN M. Anatole France took his seat among the Immortals, a few weeks ago, he said, in the course of his eulogy of his predecessor, M. de Lesseps, that it was on that gentleman's arm that the Empress Eugénie leant when she turned her back upon the Tuileries, on 4 Sept. 1870. Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist, could not see this perversion of history depart without a protest, and repeated the story that the Empress left the Tuileries in company with two Ambassadors, Count Nigra and Prince Metternich, that she took a cab at the eastern gate of the Tuileries accompanied solely by Mme. Le Breton; and that she drove to Dr. Evans's house and remained there up to the moment when he escorted her to Trouville and England.

THIS IS the version of the event that is generally believed. It was told at the time, and never denied. M. France must have been misinformed. I do not think that he had any intention of doing these diplomatists an injustice. Dentists are often very near to the throne, but Dr. Evans is the first one, so far as I can recollect, who has become a part of history.

PROF. FERRI of Paris says that Mme. Duse and Sarah Bernhardt have what is called "the sickle-shaped jaw," which is the sign of nervous physiognomy in its fullest expression. He admits that it is a sign of genius as well; but at the same time it is a warning to men not to marry women who have it. Warnings of this sort are seldom heeded. Men are so constructed that they think all signs fail when they are interested, and even if the woman whom they wanted to marry had two sickle jaws, they would not be deterred from marrying her. I may add that women are not deterred by storm signals where men are concerned, either.

THERE IS much truth in the following lines from *The Clack Book*. Mr. R. B. Peattie, who writes them, knows the secret of these two artists in line:—

"Said a Beardsley boy to a Bradley girl
Whom he met on a poster blue:
'I haven't an idea who I am,
And who the deuce are you?'
Said the Bradley girl to the Beardsley boy:
'I'll tell you what I think:
I came into being one night last week
When a cat tipped over the ink.'"

The Cincinnati Enquirer has hit upon a novel device for saving the eyesight. It proposes that all reading-matter be set so that it may be read from left to right and from right to left. By this means the reader does not have to jump his eyes from one side of the column to the other, but merely drops them as he reads. The following lines illustrate the *Enquirer's* meaning:—

"Dr. Brewer, in his 'Dictionary of Phrase
is It: story following the tells 'Fable and
said that Spurgeon used to practice his stu-
only text a from preaching extempore in dents
disclosed in the pulpit, and that one of his
opening and desk the reaching on men young
the note containing his text read the single word
two or minute a for thought He 'Zaccheus'
and then delivered himself thus: 'Zaccheus
made Zaccheus; I am so, man little a was
haste and came down, so did I.' He suited the
"word the to action

It is possible that the *Enquirer* is right, but I think it would take some little time to get accustomed to the innovation. In the mean time I shall continue to read from left to right and from left to right again.

The Best Twelve American Stories

WE SHALL BE GLAD to have our readers send us lists of the *best twelve short stories of American authorship*. Only original stories, in English prose, will be considered. No story of more than fifteen thousand words should be included. The polls will close on March 30, and to the person sending the list which we regard as the best, we will give \$15 worth of books, at American publishers' prices.

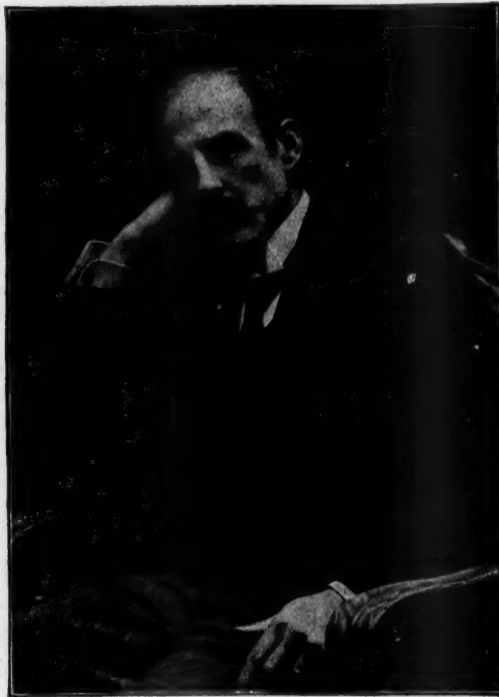
Lists should be written on only one side of the sheet. And on the envelope should be written the words "Short Stories."

287 FOURTH AVE., New York. EDITORS OF THE CRITIC.

The Drama

Mr. Crawford's "Dr. Claudius"

THE VERY large audience which assembled at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to witness the first performance of this play, concerning



From a Photograph by Mendelssohn, by Courtesy of The Macmillan Co.

MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD

which no small expectations had been formed, was doomed to disappointment. The announcement, some time ago, that Mr. F. Marion Crawford, with the assistance of Mr. H. Saint Maur, had made an acting version of his popular novel, "Dr. Claudius," at once excited curiosity, and the names of the actors selected to interpret it seemed to give assurance of an entertainment of no common merit. Unfortunately these pleasurable anticipations have come to naught, and the play, if the truth is to be told, must be set down a failure. There is good reason to believe, from an expression used by Mr. Crawford in a little speech before the curtain, that Mr. Saint Maur is responsible, in the main, for the play in its present shape. At all events, he is an actor, and, therefore, probably, had most to say about the practical work of construction, in which the most fatal defects exist.

As a matter of fact, the story has not been put into dramatic form at all. Everything is explained or related, nothing is done. To be sure, a great deal of the dialogue is written in a clever and lively manner, but it is not sufficiently brilliant to reconcile the spectators to three hours of inaction. The general outline of the original story is preserved with considerable fidelity, but scarcely any use has been made of the few dramatic opportunities which present themselves, while much time is wasted upon irrelevant,

trivial and confusing discussion. There are two or three scenes of marked literary merit, some clever sketches of character, and one scene, in which the Duke defends the absent Claudius, which is not devoid of effective theatrical quality, but these occasional virtues are not enough to disguise the weakness of a curiously incoherent and incohesive piece.

The actors were at a disadvantage in trying to make drama without material to work with, and must not be blamed for not doing the impossible. But the fact remains that they might have done better. Mr. LeMoine was capital, as he always is in a genial and garrulous part, in the character of the popular Mr. Bellingham, but nothing that he said or did had any perceptible relation to the piece. Miss Moretti, too, acted with grace and feeling as the Countess, but neither of the brothers Holland was very successful. Mr. Joseph Holland, as Dr. Claudius, exhibited dignity and forcefulness, but also conveyed an impression of guile, which was, of course, altogether wrong, and was probably unintentional. Mr. E. M. Holland, generally the easiest of actors, seemed, as Barker, to be laboring under restraint and uncertainty. Mr. Albert Gran's idea of the Duke of Cranston was better than his execution of it, while Mr. Dietrichstein's Russian nobleman was about as unlike the real article as it was possible for anything to be. The smaller parts were well done, and the stage setting was very handsome.

The Fine Arts

The Exhibition of the Water-Color Society

THE National Academy of Design is just now, as is usual at this time of the year, gay with water-colors, rugs, old brocades, old copper and Tiffany lusted glass. The occasion is the thirtieth annual exhibition of the American Water-Color Society, which is one of the largest, and not far from the best, ever held by the Society. Many of the old men are well represented, and the catalogue holds a number of new names, some of which are accompanied by meritorious work upon the walls. From among the old hands, Mr. Edwin A. Abbey comes to the front with a satisfactory reminiscence of his early work as an illustrator and painter of historical *genre*, in his "A Quiet Conscience," a sturdy Dutch damsel, evidently as unburdened with small scruples as with grievous sins, who is parading her love of admiration and her handsome lace collar through the quaint, snowy streets of old New Amsterdam. Several of Mr. Thomas Moran's brilliant but scattered compositions show that this clever artist has learned nothing and forgotten nothing since the days when the Society was in its youth. Mr. F. S. Church has one of his now numerous family of tigers; Mr. Samuel Colman some of his warm-colored, hazy landscapes; and Mr. Charles Volkmar a flight of "Canvasback Ducks," decorative, as is usual with this artist, and more than ordinarily well studied. A less familiar name is that of Mr. Henry



By Permission of the Artist

B. Snell, who is, nevertheless, an Associate of the Society, but of whom we do not remember anything so good as his green foreground descending to a broad blue sea, in "From the Top of the Cliffs." Mr. Ralph R. Latimer has produced a very fine bit of color, a harmony in rich browns and dull reds, in his "October Morning, Venice." And Mr. Stanley Middleton illustrates with a clever touch that somewhat *banal* subject, an old gambrel-roofed cottage, this time situated, so the catalogue informs us, at New London, Conn.

Mr. Walter L. Palmer, whose imagination is snow-bound in realms all blue and white and pale rose-color, is at his best in "The Brook in Winter," by the sharp frost arrested and smothered under untrodden drifts. It is, perhaps, owing to the prevalence of blue-and-violet impressionism, that the works of a few painters trained in the modern Dutch school of water-color painting are so noticeable. Being low in key, simple in subject, and treated with a careful regard to balance of masses, they take the eye by their contrast with the brighter hues and lack of composition in most of the pictures about them. But, in several cases, they hold it by sterling merit. Among these we may mention M. Thompson's "Spinning Woman," Miss Rose Clark's attractive head, labelled "Betty," and C. P. Gruppé's interesting rendering of di-mal scenery, "November in Holland."

Miss Rosina Emmett Sherwood's head of a young beauty in old-fashioned costume is to be remarked, not merely for its puzzling title, "In the Forest," but as an example of a practice which is becoming common—that of following the prevalent fashion in antiques. Just now "society" is buying old English paintings at prices satisfactory to their late owners, who are in no hurry to part with anything really worth keeping. Prices are so high that a good American imitation, like this by Miss Sherwood, should stand an excellent chance of finding a buyer, who might get his money's worth out of it in mystifying his friends and acquaintances. But it is somewhat disheartening that clever artists should be led, or driven, to doing imitative work of this sort.

There are many good flower-pieces in the exhibition, and we have passed over many promising studies of landscape. Promise, not performance, marks the extent of Mr. Irving R. Wiles's achievement in "The Green Cushion," to which the William T. Evans prize of \$300 for the best water-color in the exhibition has been awarded. The young woman in evening dress, thrown forward in a trying position on a green sofa, offered, it is true, a very difficult problem to the painter, and the hard outlines and cold and harsh color that distress the beholder, show, at the same time, that the painter has grappled with that problem seriously. It would have been easy for Mr. Wiles to have made a pleasing picture of a more graceful pose; or of this, by suppressing essential truths. His present failings, therefore, may be held to point to final success.

Art Notes

THE exhibition of engravings by Albert Dürer, at the Grolier Club, was opened too late for extended notice in this number of *The Critic*.

—Mr. George Grey Barnard's colossal group, "There Are Two Natures Struggling Within Me," which was offered to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Clark, in memory of her husband, Mr. Alfred Corning Clark, has been accepted by the Trustees. The group is the largest piece of statuary the Museum possesses, and will have to be kept in an outbuilding until the new wing is completed. *The Critic* of 28 Nov. 1896 contained an article on Mr. Barnard and his work.

—The February course of Columbia University lectures in cooperation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be on "Higher Beauties of Painting," by Prof. John C. Van Dyke. The lectures will be given on successive Saturday mornings at 11, beginning to-day.

—The original lithographs of Mr. Joseph Pennell's illustrations for the *édition de luxe* of Irving's "Alhambra" published by The Macmillan Co., were exhibited by the Fine Arts Society in London, last month. Mr. Whistler wrote to the Society:—

"I have seen these fresh lithographs Mr. Pennell has brought back from Spain with him—they are charming. There is a crispness in their execution and a lightness and gaiety in their arrangement as pictures that belong to the artist alone, and he only could, with the restricted means of the lithographer—and restricted indeed I have found them,—have completely put sunny Spain in your frames."

—The sculptor Barye was the subject of a lecture by Mr. Ripley Hitchcock, at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, on Feb. 4. Barye has a particular interest for Americans, because they were the first to draw the attention of his own countrymen to his genius; and Baltimore did this more than any city of the country, and possesses to day more of his works.

—The exhibition of mounted pictures in the main hall of the High School of District No. 1, at Denver, Colo., during the recent session of the State Teachers' Association, has demonstrated fully the benefits to be derived from the introduction of pictorial art in the schools. The mounted pictures were mostly taken from American magazines and weeklies, given for the purpose by the Denver Public Library, whose Librarian, Mr. John Cotton Dana, cooperates actively with the Principal of the school, Mr. W. H. Smiley, and its Supervisor of Drawing, Emily H. Dawes. A circular of the exhibition, issued at the time, gives full information regarding this ingenious educational innovation, and can no doubt be obtained by teachers from Mr. Smiley. (See, also, the report of Miss Ellen G. Starr's lecture on the Public School Art Society of Chicago, in *The Critic* of Jan. 23, page 66.)

—A large model of the Cathedral of St. Peter at Rome is on exhibition at the Legerot Garden, 2 West 18th Street. It is in carved wood, coated to imitate marble, and reproduces faithfully the exterior aspect of the great Cathedral with its colonnaded piazza. It is said to be about two centuries old, has been exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago, and is best worth seeing at night, when the dome is illuminated. Some mediocre portraits of the Popes and a few other objects of interest are also shown. The proceeds of the exhibition are to be devoted to the Roman Catholic charities of New York.

—The models made for the competition for the statue of Gen. Sherman to be erected at Washington will not be exhibited, after all, Mr. Carl Rohlf-Smith, the successful sculptor, having refused to let his model be exhibited, as he considers that the National Sculpture Society, of which, by the way, he is a member, has not treated him well. The strange and instructive story of "The Sherman Statue Fiasco" may be read in *The Critic* of June 6-13, 1896.

—The January number of the new quarterly, *Ex-Libris*, contains a portrait and sketch of Nathaniel Hurd, the early American seal-cutter and die-engraver, reprinted from *The New England Magazine* for July 1832. Three book-plates engraved by him, which have been recently discovered, are discussed elsewhere in the same number—being those of Leonard Jarvis, Jr., Thomas Grainger, or Thomas Grainger Sexton, and Henry Pace.

London Letter

THE VARIOUS rumors with regard to Mr. Forbes Robertson and "Olivia" have been silenced by two simultaneous announcements. In the first place, we are told that Mr. Herman Vezin is to take Sir Henry Irving's place as the gentle Vicar of Wakefield; and, in the second, it is now definitely known that Mr. Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell will appear, somewhere about February 6, at the Avenue Theatre, in a new play by Mr. Robert Buchanan, dealing with the career of Nelson. An immense amount of interest is already aroused by the forthcoming production, and details have slipped into several of the newspapers. Mr. Robertson, of course, is to be Nelson, and Mrs. Campbell, Lady Hamilton. How far Mrs. Campbell's clear-cut features can be "made up" to resemble Romney's pictures we have yet to learn, but Mr. Robertson will not require a great deal of art to liken himself to the great seaman. He is, indeed, excellently suited to the part, and the combination of these two stars of the very first magnitude should fill the Avenue for many an exciting evening. The play (as is inevitable) will deal with the private, rather than the public, life of Nelson, and will introduce in turn all three lovers of the famous Emma. The piece will open in the studio of Romney (played by Mr. Ben Greet), and the first act will end with her first meeting with Nelson, here antedated, and made contemporaneous with her marriage. The story of the love-affair will thence be followed, through three acts, to the moment of Nelson's departure for Trafalgar, and, at the close, there is to be a vision of his death in the cockpit of the Victory, realizing MacClise's well-known picture. Mr. Nutcombe Gould, Mr. Arthur Elwood (of Ibsen fame) and Mrs. E. H. Brooke are included in the cast. The piece is already in rehearsal; and every effort will be made to get it into trim for the first week in February. It is now practically settled that Mr. Forbes Robertson will

relinquish his provincial tour; and it is, therefore, improbable that Mr. A. E. W. Mason's "Courtship of Morrice Buckler" will be seen on the stage yet awhile.

Mr. Bernard Shaw's new play is to follow "Under the Red Robe" at the Haymarket. It is said to be thoroughly characteristic of its author—an announcement which amounts to a promise of lively entertainment. As with "Arms and the Man," the action takes place during war-time; and there will be more realistic and unideal soldiery. Miss Winifred Emery will have an excellent part; but we are not likely to see her in it for the present, as the "House Full" boards are still displayed every evening under the Haymarket portico.

Mr. Arthur Pearson is about to add an extensive publishing branch to his other businesses, and will shortly place an entirely new series of fiction upon the market. Mr. Pearson has come to the conclusion that the six shilling novel of commerce is too highly priced; and he, therefore, intends to publish a collection of novels by the best writers at two shillings each. Those who "know the ropes" will also know that such a scheme has inherent difficulties; but it is in the overcoming of such difficulties that the proprietor of *Pearson's Magazine* finds his peculiar enjoyment. He has associated with him, as literary adviser, Mr. G. B. Burgin, who has sub-edited *The Idler* from its inception, and has a wide acquaintance with that sort of literature which is popular among the great unlettered. In collaboration with Mr. Pearson, he ought to be able to provide precisely the order of book to enjoy a satisfactory sale. Meanwhile, with all these new firms arising from day to day, and all the old firms struggling for their own, the only question is, how can so many mouths be fed by the *clientèle* of the subscription library? Last week, for instance, we were welcoming Mr. Grant Richards into the hard used order of publishers, and now here is Mr. Pearson following suit. I notice, by the bye, that Mr. Richards's first preliminary list includes a novel by Mr. Leonard Merrick, an author who deserves "pushing for all he is worth," as you have it upon your side. I believe these letters have made mention of Mr. Merrick before; but, so far as I can learn, he has at present no public in America. He is, however, a writer of genuine talent, and one whom any young publisher may well be glad to have upon his list. His new novel is called "One Man's View," and is to be ready within the next few weeks. Mr. Merrick is, I believe, a young man in the "thirties." His earlier stories were published by Messrs Chatto & Windus.

Mr. Thomas Hardy has finished the revision of his "Pursuit of the Well-beloved," and Messrs. Osgood, McIlvaine & Co. hope to have the book ready before the end of February. Mr. Hardy has rewritten a good deal of the tale, and considerably expanded some of the incidents, but the main course is the same as it was upon its appearance in *The Illustrated London News*. There is to be an etching for frontispiece from the accomplished pen of Mr. Macbeth Raeburn, and a map of Wessex.

Reviewers, apparently, have not much influence upon the sales of popular literature. No novelist has been more systematically "written down" in the London papers during the last two or three years than Mr. E. F. Benson, and one would imagine that his popularity must needs have been affected by so many-sided an attack. Nevertheless, his new book, "The Babe, B. A.," which was subscribed to the trade last week, was taken up in larger numbers than almost any other of his novels. Mr. Benson has had many publishers, and has already promised two, if not three, books ahead. "The Babe" has fallen to Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, for England as for America, and that excellent firm has, no doubt, cause to congratulate itself upon the financial result of its undertaking. [See below.]

LONDON, 22 Jan. 1896.

ARTHUR WAUGH.

["The Babe" was published in the New York edition in May or June last. A technical publication was made in London at the same date, but the London branch of the publishing-house thought it advisable, in connection with the wishes of the author and with certain special publishing undertakings into which he had entered, to delay the actual publication in London until 15 Jan. 1897. It is for this reason that the book is only now being considered by the British reviewers. The Messrs. Putnam write to us:—"The reports from our London office as to the interest shown in the volume, not only by the university men but by the general public, fully confirm the report of your own correspondent. Two large editions of the book were called for immediately on publication, and a third edition was in press at the time the London report, which came to hand on Saturday, was being written." EDS. THE CRITIC.]

The University Settlement

AT THE annual meeting of the University Settlement Society at the City Club, last week, addresses were made by President Seth Low, Head Worker James B. Reynolds, Mr. Henry Holt, Mr. Carl Schurz and Mr. R. W. Gilder—the last-named being elected a member of the Council. It was announced that the gifts of Mr. James Speyer (Treasurer), Mr. E. Everitt Macy of the Teachers College (a newly elected Councilor), Mr. Jacob Schiff and others had brought the building fund up to \$50,000—one third of the amount needed.

In the course of his address Mr. Schurz observed:—"In this work of lessening the distance between the social classes there is no agency more deserving of consideration, encouragement and support than the very enterprise in behalf of which we are assembled. The University Settlement is an organized effort directed to the very purpose of bringing the higher culture and the social elements it represents into the most sympathetic contact with the poor. The University Settlement not only studies their needs and partly ministers to them, but it studies their ways of thinking, and acquaints them with the sympathetically corresponding ways of thinking of people more favorably situated. It seems to overcome the unwarranted distrust existing between them. It endeavors to moderate and allay the feelings of social antagonism, not by repressing the education which has sharpened those feelings, but by broadening and elevating that education—not by repelling the new aspirations, but by enlightening and ennobling them. That is a work which our society in its present condition stands peculiarly in need of. Society owes it to itself that this work should be fostered and enlarged to the utmost limits of possibility. The University Settlement cannot, therefore, be too warmly commended to the favorable and generous support of all good citizens."

Mr. Gilder's introductory remarks included these sentences:—"Take, again, this admirable system of the Settlement. London not only preceded us; but far surpasses us in equipment. We make a great deal of talk about tenement-house reform and model tenements and college settlements; but in comparison with London we have hardly got to work. We think it strange that the young college man who has just been made Governor of our state gets awkwardly mixed in official reference to university extension and university settlements. But is not his ignorance typical? How many of us here in New York know what the settlements really mean; know what they are doing, and what more they could do if properly supported? And yet these are times when a little knowledge on this subject is most desirable. If the settlements did nothing else they would have a scientific value as ingenious instruments for deep-sea dredging in the ocean of humanity. And anyone who thinks that they can bring up nothing but slime is pitifully mistaken. Many a rare and exquisite jewel of character; many a transparent and lovely nature; generousities and heroisms that might well put to shame the pale products of clearer waters—such things as these are almost the commonplaces of discovery in the work of the settlements. If power to resist evil; if cheerfulness under heavy burdens; if purity that stands the strain of temptation of a kind elsewhere unknown; if mutual helpfulness in the sore distress that follows the ravages of fire and of sickness—if these are jewels indeed, it would be worth while, were nothing else accomplished, to be assured once more that they exist in the deep waters of human misery; it would be worth while to find again among the often 'forgotten half' nobilities of soul that increase one's belief in, and hope for, the race of man."

The Grolier Club

ON JAN. 28, the annual meeting of the Grolier Club was held. Vellum copies of "The Chiswick Press" and the "Catalogue of a Century of Lithography," as well as reproductions of the Lowell Medallion, were sold, as follows:—first copy of "The Chiswick Press," \$110; second, \$110; third, retained by the Club; first copy of "Catalogue," \$45; second, \$40; third retained; first copy silvered medallion on copper, James Russell Lowell, \$35; second, \$30; third retained. The following officers were elected:—President, Samuel P. Avery; Vice-President, Marshall C. Lefferts; Treasurer, Edwin B. Holden; Secretary, Thomas G. Evans; Librarian, Richard Hoe Lawrence. Mr. Alexander W. Drake, who was one of the founders of the Club in 1884 and has been a member of the Council from the beginning of the Club until the present time, now retires, his place being filled by Mr. Charles F. Chichester, Treasurer of The Century Co. Mr. Drake was the first Librarian of the Club, and has been a member of the house

committee, the auditing committee and of the publication committee from the beginning. Mr. Thomas G. Evans was elected a member of the Council to fill the place made vacant by the death, last December, of Mr. Edward H. Bierstadt, the late Treasurer of the Club. Mr. Evans was made Secretary, succeeding Dr. Frederick A. Castle.

Education

A COURSE of free lectures on sociology, by John Graham Brooke of Cambridge, Mass., was begun at the Teachers' College on Feb. 1, and will be continued upon successive Mondays at 4 o'clock, and Saturdays at 12, until Feb. 27. The subjects are:—"The Best Literature on the Social Question, and How to Read It"; "The Older and the Newer Views of Society and Our Relation to It"; "Crime and the Criminal"; "Poverty: Its Nature and Extent"; "The New Offence of Charity"; "The Tramp and the Unemployed"; "The Drink Problem Under New Aspects"; and "Some Plain Truths That Concern Us All." No admission tickets are required.

Mr. Charles Scribner of this city, who is a graduate of Princeton, class of '75, has presented to the University Library a series of books. His class having established "The class of 1875 Library of English Poetry and Drama," Mr. Scribner's gift is exclusively devoted to these two branches of literature.

Arrangements have been made by the Union, the debating society of the academic department of Yale, for a series of lectures by Messrs. George W. Smalley, Yale, '53; Charles Hopkins Clark, Yale, '71, of Hartford; David A. Wells of Norwich, Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, and other well-known men. It is probable that Mr. Phelps will speak of the arbitration treaty, and that Mr. Smalley will touch on the same topic. The committee of the Union are corresponding with Capt. A. T. Mahan and Mr. Bourke Cochran relative to lectures, but the result is not yet known.

The Patria Club offers a prize of \$50 for the best kindergarten exercise for teaching patriotism. Particulars regarding the competition may be obtained from Mr. J. Winthrop Hageman, Riverdale, New York City.

Prof. William G. Sumner of Yale has been reflected a member of the State Board of Education of Connecticut, for four years from 1 July 1897. There was some objection to Prof. Sumner in the state Senate on account of his free-trade views, but his eminent fitness for the place carried the day.

The widow of Baron Hirsch has donated 2,000,000 francs to the Pasteur Institute in memory of her husband. This will make possible the addition to the building of chemical and biological laboratories, which, it is estimated, will cost 800,000 francs. Some of the professors receive little or no salary, and this difficulty, too, will be done away with in part.

The late Mr. Charles Willard of Battle Creek, Mich., has left \$40,000 for the erection of a library building for the city schools there, \$40,000 for a Young Men's Christian Association, and \$40,000 to the Baptist College at Kalamazoo.

Mr. Washington Duke has given \$100,000 (not \$10,000 as stated in *The Critic* of Dec. 26) to Trinity College, Durham, N. C., on condition that it will open its doors to girls.

The post of Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, rendered vacant by the recent death of Dr. Brown Goode, has been temporarily filled by the appointment of Prof. C. D. Wolcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, as Acting Assistant Secretary. Prof. Wolcott, who has been identified with the interests of the Smithsonian Institution for several years, declined the permanent appointment, but consented to act until it could be made.

"The Ideal School" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Col. Francis Parker of the Cook County Normal School before the Public Education Association, last week. He pointed out that the first requisite in pupils is health; that many are called dull that are only physically not in good condition. Millions of children, he said die for want of proper exercise, clothing and food, through neglect and ignorance. The other qualities to be developed in the child, he continued, were helpfulness, trustworthiness, responsibility, and a taste for all that makes home beautiful. The ideal school he held to be the so-called common school, where all classes and both sexes mingle.

Cornell University has abolished all degrees in academic courses, except that of bachelor of arts.

The Regents of the University of the State of New York have adopted the following excellent rule relative to the granting of the degree of LL.B. by law schools in this State:—"After Jan. 1898, the degree of LL.B. shall not be conferred because of graduation from any law school, unless the graduate first shall have passed the examination for admission to the bar of this state."

Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the system of stenography that bears his name, died on Jan. 22. He was born at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, in 1813, and published his first pamphlet on shorthand writing in 1837. The problem of spelling reform received his heartiest support from the first. In the fall of 1877, an international shorthand congress and jubilee of phonography was held in his honor in London; he was knighted in 1894.

The Rev. Joshua Hall McIlvaine, D.D., the President of Evelyn College, Princeton, N. J., who died on Jan. 30, was born in Lewes, Del., 4 March 1815, and graduated at Princeton in 1837, and at the Theological Seminary in 1840. He was Professor of Belles-Lettres at Princeton University in 1860-70, and in 1887 founded Evelyn College. He was for many years a member of the American Oriental Society.

The American Book Co. announces, in its series of Eclectic School Readings, "The Story of the Chosen People," by H. E. Guerber, with illustrations and maps.

"A Primer of Psychology," by Prof. Edward B. Titchener of Cornell, will be published by The Macmillan Co. The book will be written with direct regard to the courses of psychological instruction offered in normal schools and high schools, but will at the same time be made sufficiently comprehensive to give the general student a fair idea of the present status of psychology in its various branches.

Miss Caroline H. Ingersoll of Keene, N. H., has founded the Ingersoll Lectureship at Harvard, which provides for one lecture a year upon "The Immortality of Man." The fund is arranged to be used on a plan similar to that of the Dudley Lectureship. The first lecture on this foundation was recently delivered by Dr. Gordon of the Old South Meeting House in Boston, on "Immortality and the New Theodicy." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish this in a small volume about the middle of this month.

The first number of *Current Thought*, a monthly periodical devoted to scientific, educational, religious and sociologic topics, contains a paper on "Mental Training: A Remedy for 'Educational' " by Mr. William G. Jordan, who points out that what is currently known as education is merely stuffing a mind with facts without teaching it how to digest them and thus to derive benefit from them. Mr. Jordan proposes to train the senses and to teach thinking—a consummation highly to be wished for.

Notes

MESSRS. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce for early publication "The Spoils of Poynton," a novel, by Henry James; "Greek Art on Greek Soil," by Prof. J. M. Hoppin of Yale; "The Liquor Problem in its Legislative Aspect"; "The Transatlantic Chatelaine," by Helen Choate Prince, author of "The Story of Christine Rochefort"; "The Chief End of Man," by George S. Merriam; "Hymns and Sonnets," by Eliza Scudder, with an introduction by Horace E. Scudder; the following volumes in the Riverside Literature Series: "Macaulay's Essays on Johnson and Goldsmith," "Macaulay's Essay on Milton," "Macaulay's Life and Times of Addison," all edited by Prof. W. P. Trent, and "Carlyle's Essay on Burns," edited by G. R. Noyes; and "The Complete Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell," in the Cambridge Edition, in one volume, with notes, indexes, biographical sketch, portrait and a view of Elmwood.

—Lord Roberts's book of reminiscences ran through several editions in England within a fortnight after its publication.

—"I do not doubt," says a writer in the London *Daily Mail*, "that the warmth of public interest in its appearance, no less than the importance of the subject, will make Mr. Richard R. Holmes's personal life of Queen Victoria one of the first books—if not the first book—of the new year. The fact that the Queen will personally examine and correct the work during its progress gives it a guarantee of accuracy which of itself invests the book with high value. The many illustrations will include several portraits of her Majesty not hitherto known to the general public."

—Queen Victoria's book will be published in America by The Century Co. There will be 700 copies on Japanese paper at \$50, and 600 on fine paper at \$15. Both editions are strictly limited and no more will be printed.

—Mr. George Haven Putnam has completed the revision of the third edition of his "Authors and Their Public in Ancient Times," and of the second edition of the first volume of "Books and their Makers." He is now engaged in revising the second and concluding volume of the latter work. While he has not in preparation at present a third volume, he may at some future date bring out a "Study of the Development of the Conception of Copyright, from the Date of the First Copyright Act in 1709 to the Date of the American Act of 1891." Mr. Putnam is just now supervising the passage through the press of a revised and rewritten edition of his manual on "Authors and Publishers."

—Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co. will shortly issue a new series of Lancashire sketches, "The Sign of the Wooden Shoon," by Marshall Mather, the author of "Lancashire Idylls."

—The Fleming H. Revell Co. announces for publication, early this month, the Autobiography of the late Dr. Charles F. Deems, the founder of the Church of the Strangers in this city, with a Memoir by his sons. The book will be uniform in style with the Biography of Dr. A. J. Gordon of Boston, of which a fourth edition is announced. The same firm will issue the three concluding volumes of the Rev. J. S. Exell's Biblical Illustrator series, formerly published by the late firm of A. D. F. Randolph & Co.—viz., "First and Second Peter," "First, Second and Third John" and "Jude and Revelation." Another volume, on "Second Corin-


thians," has just been added to the series by the house, whose list of announcements closes with "Did the Pardon Come too Late?" by Mrs. Ballington Booth, her first writing upon her labor among prisoners.

—The Jewish Publication Society announces that all manuscripts entered for competition for its prize of \$1000 for the best story relating to a Jewish subject suited to young readers, must be in the office of the Society, 1015 Arch Street, Philadelphia, on March 1.

—The favorable reception accorded by American readers and critics to the English version of Maurus Jókai's "Black Diamonds," which appeared last summer in Harper's Odd Number Series, has encouraged the publishers to issue another of his novels, "The Green Book; or, Freedom Under the Snow," in the same Series. This story, which has been translated by Mrs. Waugh, will be published towards the end of this month. It deals with underground Russia, and the secret power of the Nihilists.

—T. Y. Crowell & Co. have in press a revised edition of Cary's version of Dante's "Divina Commedia," together with Rossetti's translation of the "Vita Nuova," edited by Prof. L. Oscar Kuhns of Wesleyan University, with explanatory notes and introduction. The work will be illustrated.

—According to *The Boston Transcript*, "Mrs. S. T. Pickard, niece of the poet Whittier, is in Amesbury caring for the poet's es-



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tate. The Whittier portraits and a portion of the furnishings have been removed to the Pickards' home, where they will be cared for. Before removing anything, the location of portraits, pictures and furniture was carefully indexed for the benefit of any changes which may be made whereby the home may become permanently a Whittier memorial, so that they can be restored as in Mr. Whittier's days of occupancy. The library has not been disturbed, only replaced as the books were catalogued, and will remain in its every detail as the poet left it."

—Mr. Samuel H. Howe of Boston has purchased Longfellow's "Wayside Inn" at Sudbury, Mass., and will convert it into a permanent memorial of the poet, restoring it as nearly as possible to the condition it was in when Longfellow wrote the Tales. Mr. Howe is a descendant of the original owners of the Inn.

—It is understood that Dr. Nansen has decided on the title "Farthest North" for his forthcoming book. It is to have an appendix by Capt. Sverdrup, who was in sole charge of the "Fram" after Nansen left her.

—Arrangements have been made for the translation into English of "Paris," the novel which M. Zola recently began, and which he hopes to finish before the autumn. The translation will be prepared by Mr. Ernest A. Vizetelly, who, like his father, has already done a similar service for several of the Zola volumes. The translation will appear simultaneously with the original, and there is a possibility that it may be published serially in London.

—Zola doubts whether he will write a book about London. He says:—"If I were to do anything in that way it would be based on what I saw of London's great waterway, the Thames, which has been the source of all the wealth, power and grandeur of the

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PENN MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1896, less depreciation..... \$26,141,897 06

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR:

For Premiums and Annuities..... \$5,552,901 85
For Interest, etc..... 1,407,438 06

\$33,101,236 49

DISBURSEMENTS:

Claims by Death..... \$1,711,318 73
Matured Endowments and Annuities..... 406,407 16
Surrender Values..... 717,128 40
Premium Abatements..... 772,332 88

Total Paid Policyholders..... \$3,606,082 12
Added to Reserve..... \$1,940,856 00

Taxes Paid in Penna.... \$107,536 12
Taxes Paid in other States..... 81,870 84
Salaries, Medical Fees, Office and Legal Expenses..... 229,988 81
Commissions to Agents and Agents..... 556,022 59
Agency and other Expenses..... 80,712 15
Advertising, Printing and Supplies..... 32,085 25
Office Furniture, Maintenance of Building, etc..... 29,500 62

\$4,723,586 40

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1897..... \$28,877,335 09

ASSETS:

City Loans, Railroad and Water Bonds, Bank and other Stocks..... \$7,468,009 81
Mortgages and Ground Rents (1st Liens)..... 11,574,472 64
Premium Notes, secured by Policies, etc..... 961,890 22
Loans on Collateral, Policy Loans, etc..... 5,648,919 15
Home Office and Real Estate, bought under foreclosure..... 3,019,306 46
Cash in Banks, Trust Companies, and on hand..... 394,080 12

Net Ledger Assets..... \$28,877,335 09
Net Deferred and Unreported Premiums..... 664,619 98
Interest Due and Accrued, etc..... 363,371 06

Gross Assets, Jan. 1, 1897..... \$29,905,326 08

LIABILITIES:

Death Claims reported, but awaiting proof... \$187,795 00
Reserve at 4 per cent. to Re-insure Risks..... 25,584,730 00
Surplus on Unreported Policies, etc..... 89,877 29
Surplus at 4 per cent. basis..... 3,594,136 79

\$29,405,529 08

New Business of the Year; 9,689 Policies for..... \$24,417,922 09
Insurance Outstanding December 31, 1896; 54,066 Policies for..... 184,594,870 06

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capital of England. Whoever has not seen the Thames cannot explain the greatness of London, whose heart and pulse it is. I should certainly be attracted by the Thames in anything I might be induced to write. I do not know the people, however; they are perfect strangers to me. I was comparatively at home in Rome, you know. It was to me as the south of France, where I was brought up. I could enter into the spirit of a kindred Latin race, to which I partly belong; but England is different. That bit of seething water, the Channel, between us and Albion, is an abyss—a gulf which separates the two countries morally as well as materially. No! I really think that I can do nothing deep with England, any more than I can with America, whose people are asking me to visit them. It would take years to study these countries, and I am no longer young."

—The second lecture in the course which Prof. John Fiske is now delivering at the Berkeley Lyceum, on Monday afternoons, was on "The Bacon-Shakespeare Folly." The lecturer not only argued that there was absolutely no reason why Shakespeare should not have written the plays; he demonstrated, also, that, even if he had not written them, there was no reason why Bacon should:—"It would be as easy to imagine Darwin writing 'David Copperfield,'" said Prof. Fiske, "as Bacon writing Shakespeare. Chapman or Jonson might conceivably have done it, but Bacon could as easily have jumped over the moon." Speaking of Shakespeare's learning, he demonstrated that the poet's education need not have been so defective as it has been represented to be:—"It proves nothing that he writes his name in several different ways, for a fixed spelling was not considered at all necessary in those days. Sir Walter Raleigh, Elizabeth's Prime Minister Cecil, and other distinguished people, spell their names in as many different ways as Shakespeare." Shakespeare's parents did not belong to the lower classes, there was an excellent school at Stratford, and Ben Jonson's statement that he had small Latin and less Greek "is not to be taken too seriously." Yet Prof. Fiske fully admits that "Shakespeare is not a learned poet, and in this point he is conspicuously different from others of the period. He uses Greek and Latin names and scraps of classical knowledge such as he might easily have picked up, but he is not clothed in the garment of ancient thought as Milton was."

—According to its twenty-second annual report, the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society distributed, in 1896, 7610 books, 25,121 magazines, 65,071 weekly and illustrated papers and 89,391 newspapers. The late H. C. Bunner's poem, "The Red Box at Vesey Street," is again printed in this report. Reading matter should be sent to the Society's office, 105 East 22nd Street, and gifts of money to the Treasurer, Mrs. Fordham Morris, 45 East 30th Street.

—*The Academy* gave a favorable review of Dr. Parker's "Might Have Been," which Dr. Robertson Nicoll thinks may be safely attributed to John Oliver Hobbes. Mrs. Craigie's first writings appeared in Dr. Parker's paper, *The Fountain*; and the first review of her first book that was published was by Dr. Parker, and appeared in the columns of *The British Weekly*.

Publications Received

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Anderson, Robert E. The Story of Extinct Civilization. | D. Appleton & Co. |
| Baldwin, James. Guide to Systematic Readings in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. | Werner Co. |
| Carlyle, Sartor Resartus. Ed. by A. MacMechan. | Ginn & Co. |
| Clarke, Grace. A Book of Rhymes. | New York: Winthrop Press. |
| Cust, Lionel. Albert Dürer's Paintings and Drawings: Portfolio, No. 31. | Macmillan Co. |
| Daily Round for Lent. 50c. | E. P. Dutton & Co. |
| Edgeworth, Maria. Belinda. \$1.50. | Macmillan Co. |
| Emerson P. H. Cadmus. | London: David Nutt. |
| Garden and Forest. Vol. IX. | Garden and Forest Pub. Co. |
| Guerber, H. A. Story of the Chosen People. 60c. | American Book Co. |
| Hubbard, Elb. rt. Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women: Mrs. Brown. | Mrs. Brown. |
| In Excelsis. | G. P. Putnam's Sons. |
| Jav. W. M. L. The More Abundant Life. \$1.25. | Century Co. |
| Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents. Vol. III. Acadia: 1611-1616. Edited by R. G. Thwaites. | E. P. Dutton & Co. |
| Johnson, C. W. L. Musical Pitch and the Measurements of Intervals among the Ancient Greeks. | Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. |
| Kinglake, Mary H. Travels in West Africa. | Macmillan Co. |
| Lamb, Charles. The Last Essays of Elia. 50c. | Macmillan Co. |
| Lang, And. w. Pickleth-Spy. | Longmans, Green & Co. |
| Lynch, M. In the Promised Land. | Boston: C. O'Farrell. |
| Methodist Year Book. 1897. Ed. by A. B. Sanford. 10c. | Eaton & Mains. |
| Morton, T. G. and F. Woodbury. History of the Pennsylvania Hospital. | Philadelphia: Times Printing House. |
| Rabb. Kate M. National Epics. \$1.50. | A. C. McGuffey & Co. |
| Rutherford, M. Mannde Brown and Edward Kennedy. | Peter Paul Book Co. |
| Scott, F. N., and J. V. Denney. Composition-Rhetoric. \$1. | Allyn & Bacon. |
| Stark, M. L. The First Temptation. 50c. | Eaton & Mains. |
| Slisted, Georgiana M. The True Life of Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton. \$2. | D. Appleton & Co. |

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| Richard Harding Davis' novel, "SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE." | (The second instalment shows the revolution brewing.) |
| "THE MESSENGER," by Robert W. Chambers. | (The longest short story.) |
| PIAL AZON, by C. Grant La Farge, and a sketch called "A WOMAN," by W. H. Shelton. | (Shorter short stories.) |
| "THE LAST PLANTAGENET," by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. | (His opinion of Richard III.) |
| "THE CITY MAGISTRATES' COURTS," by Robert C. Cornell. | (They are no longer called Police Courts in New York.) |
| "THE CONDUCT OF GREAT BUSINESSES." 2nd paper—"A GREAT HOTEL," by Jesse Lynch Williams. | ("A new sort of article from a new point of view." 20 illustrations.) |
| E. A. Abbey contributes his conception of "ROWENA AND REBECCA." | ("Scenes from great novels"—this year's frontispieces.) |
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STATE AND CITY BONDS.....	319,475.00
LOANS ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.....	3,575,718.64
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS.....	846,111.53
ALL OTHER ADMITTED ASSETS.....	1,025,050.17
Total Assets.....	\$9,339,545.33

LIABILITIES.

UNADJUSTED LOSSES.....	\$516,767.91
UNEARNED PREMIUMS AND ALL OTHER LIABILITIES.....	4,739,377.09
Surplus.....	\$4,093,460.33

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